

'No strikes' proviso in Chrysler aid deal

The Government has been much tougher than it had been supposed in its dealings with the American Chrysler Corporation. The final agreement for rescuing the company's British subsidiary shows. Among the stringent provisions is a warning that disputes could jeopardize the whole deal.

Union man will join board

Maurice Corbin

Edward Townsend

lightly written provisions of the agreement signed by Chrysler and the Government mean any big strike or disruption of production will endanger the scheme for rescuing Chrysler UK and halt the provision of financial aid.

Impulsive observation of government pay policies is required of Chrysler's employees.

The documents indicate that Government has been far more in its dealings with the corporation's Detroit executives than had been supposed. In fact, they may come as something of a shock to American shareholders.

In an attempt to avert future industrial relations troubles, the Government will shortly name a board of directors to serve Chrysler UK and to be subject to the state without risk of a takeover. The board will be made up of representatives of Chrysler UK, the state, and the British subsidiary.

Under stringent conditions, providing up to £162.5m state aid, payments and guarantees are only being made if Chrysler certifies opinions before receiving monies that the company is being made on the basis of reorganization schemes by Chrysler, Lincoln and other companies.

The agreement, as well as during any continuing capital pending as warranted, states that the British subsidiary shall have regard particularly to the question of whether any of the company's assets are being transferred to Chrysler UK group and representatives of its workforce have concluded, or whether here is a reasonable prospect that such agreements will be concluded within a reasonable time.

Government aid is also withdrawn if counter-inflationary measures are taken which involve changes to pay policies. Chrysler's loans become immediately repayable on demand if the company is found to be in breach of the agreement.

The American car giant is unconditionally, irrevocably and irrevocably guaranteed to Chrysler UK.

for France and Chrysler International. The two government nominees on the British subsidiary board must be appointed within 28 days of nomination and cannot be removed from office without Whitehall consent.

While the Chrysler parent has agreed to subscribe fresh equity capital for the first five phases of the C6 new car programme, the corporation is not obliged to pay up if the Government suspends its own aid because the company is not cooperating in a way satisfactory to the British subsidiary.

The corporation undertakes to put up moles for making the Chrysler Alpine not later than December next year, by which time it also agrees to consider fully implementing and financing remaining phases of the C6 programme (that which produces full United Kingdom production of the vehicles).

An intriguing question is raised if losses this year exceed £60m. To cover these, the Government is making grants of £40m, plus half of extra losses up to £20m.

The other £10m has to come from Chrysler Corporation, but the legal agreement limits the corporation's liability to just this figure for 1976. This appears to mean that if losses exceed £60m, Chrysler UK will have to deal with whatever amount the unexpected losses reach.

A £12m grant was payable this month to Chrysler UK to cover this year's losses. The main agreement also discloses, and another £5m will be paid on February 15.

For every month until September 15 this year, the balance of £22m will be paid over. This means that the company will have received state grants against losses before they have finally been made.

Chrysler UK will not have to start paying back any of the state grants until 1980. This is six years after completion of the whole rescue programme.

The Midland Bank is the lead bank for the consortium of lenders, putting up another £35m on a government guarantee, counter-guaranteed by the American parent. This is repayable between 1980 and 1982.

Hopes rise in Lebanon as ceasefire is imposed

Front Paul Martin

Beirut, Jan 22

Embattled Christians and Muslims were ordered to cease fighting today as a ceasefire was imposed in Lebanon.

The call for the truce came as Palestinian regulars and Lebanese militia fought to control the Beirut-Damascus highway through the strategic passes of the Lebanon mountain range.

Several hours after the ceasefire was due to take effect it appeared that it was generally being observed around the areas of the capital where the heaviest fighting was taking place.

It was greatly strengthened by the support it received from most of the factions which took part in the fighting. All leaders issued messages of support for the ceasefire and the Syrian efforts were broadcast over Beirut radio.

While Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, accompanying him, secured the agreement of President Frangieh to his peace plan, the country endured its worst turmoil to date.

The ceasefire was imposed after the Syrian army and Muslim forces seized many police stations and government buildings in the two thirds of the country that they control.

Left without law and order, Lebanon has been subjected to a wave of crime, with armed men roaming through the capital breaking into stores, businesses and homes. Looters swept through Spionville, the



A left-wing Muslim kicks one of a group of Christians who were captured at a church in Damour during the Lebanon fighting yesterday. Another Muslim stands guard.

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biggest unmarked in the Muslim part of Beirut, stealing at least 500,000 worth of merchandise.

The accord reached today gives the Syrians a powerful role in determining Lebanon's political future as well as bringing the Palestinian guerrillas formally into the decision-making process.

Details of the form that the settlement is to take have not been made known officially so far, but the Syrians have made it clear that it would include an equal share for the Muslim and Christian communities to the

political apparatus. This means that the Christians would forfeit the privileges based on the 6-5 formula, which they have enjoyed since independence.

This is a clear victory for the Muslims who, despite their greater numbers, have taken second place to the Christians in political life. The victory was made possible by the Syrians and their "infatuation" by proxy—the infiltration of 1,500 to 3,000 Palestinian regulars across the border.

As a result, the Christians found it politically impossible to refuse the Syrian demands. Cost to Lebanon, page 8

Callaghan warning on 'two tier' Europe

By Roger Berthoud

In a speech on Europe in Hamburg last night, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, came out strongly against the idea of a two-tier EEC. He feared that such a development would be a disaster for the European Community.

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Conventions upheld on ministerial disclosure

By David Wood

In the aftermath of the controversy over the publication of the Crossman diaries, a report yesterday from the Radcliffe committee of Privy Counsellors on ministerial memoirs suggests a new "reasonable convention" should be adopted.

The committee, which was set up to examine the issue, has concluded that there should be a "reasonable convention" governing the publication of ministerial memoirs.

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Policemen among five killed in Ulster

Two policemen, a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment and a civilian, were among the five killed in Northern Ireland last night. The policemen died when a "booby-trapped" firebomb, thrown by a Republican, exploded.

Ulster Special Branch detectives yesterday interviewed Stormont Castle civil servants as part of their investigation to find out who "leaked" confidential government documents to the Irish Republican Army.

Rank 'A' shares to be freed

A major shift in voting powers of Rank Organisation shareholders will result from proposals to enfranchise the company's "A" capital. Sir John Davis, the company's chairman,

yesterday set March 1977 as the date for his retirement. A non-executive director, Mr Harry Smith, is to become deputy chairman and is succeeding Sir John next year.

Cuts in college jobs forecast

Proposals in next month's White Paper on public expenditure will mean big redundancies among teachers in higher and further education. It is predicted in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today.

Landlord had to pay his tenants

A conflict in the provisions of the planning and rent Acts is forcing some landlords to pay tenants to induce them to leave in order to remain within the law, a landlord maintains. He says he had to pay two tenants after he had served a notice to quit to comply with an enforcement order.

Vorster reshuffle

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, appeared to signal a return to a hard-line apartheid policy with a Cabinet reshuffle promoting right-wingers at the expense of moderates. The changes bring Dr Andries Treurnicht, chief spokesman for the far-right, into the Government.

Kwai ceremony

Former prisoners of war from British-occupied Malaya and Borneo gathered yesterday for a ceremony to mark the 30th anniversary of the end of the Japanese occupation of the island of Borneo.

Role of press

Patrick Brogan explains how the American press extends its freedom every fourth year by reporting the election campaign faithfully, day after day, and trying to find the right questions to put to the candidates.

Parole reviews: A request by prisoners and staff for a new policy of letting inmates know why their applications for release have not succeeded is being considered by the Home Office.

Missile accord

Dr Kissinger's talks in Moscow have ended with an agreement on the definition of a heavy missile, an issue which has led to American accusations of Soviet violations of the Soviet Union.

Football: Last year was the first of the century in England and Wales.

Features, pages 14 and 15

Edward Mortimer on whether the Jewish settlements in Galilee can be used as part of a Middle East compromise. Bernard Levin on why fat ladies are becoming plainer. The latest from the *Times* Health further education.

Business News, pages 12-13

Stock markets: Shares were subdued after a big placing of RJZ shares. The FT index closed at 288.9.

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S Africans on retreat in Angola

from Nicholas Ashford

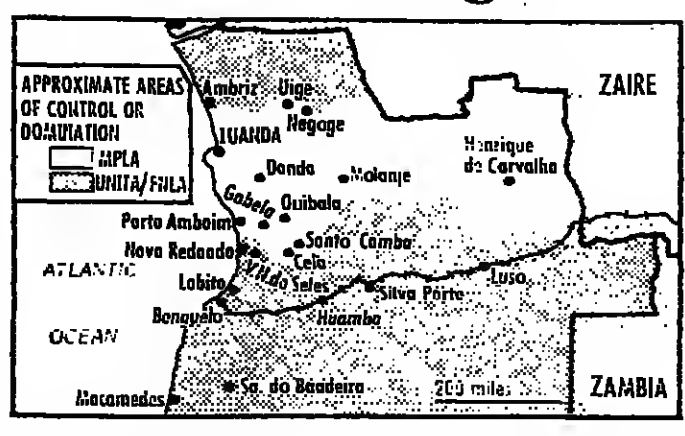
delia, Angola, Jan 22

The tangled wreckage of two tanks and armoured cars lies on the side of the dusty road that runs past maize fields and coffee plantations towards the town of Luanda.

A few miles away the twisted wreckage of a military aircraft is piled in a field where it crashed last month, killing its three South African crew members.

According to the local inhabitants it was shot down by a member of the Forças Armadas Populares de Libertação de Angola, the military wing of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

These weeks mark the farthest point reached by the white-crested flying culms which began advancing from southern Angola last October and was halted by the MPLA forces within 250 miles of Luanda, the capital.



According to Commander Mbeito Teca, the MPLA's political commissar in the Cuango Sul region, in the past three days his group's forces have advanced 50 miles south along the main road to Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa), seat of the coalition Government formed by the FNLA and Unita.

This is the last big natural obstacle between the advancing army and Huambo, 200 miles to the south.

But to the west of the Luanda-Huambo highway, MPLA units have advanced, crossed the Quene and are advancing on Vila Nova.

Continued on page 8, col 1

Miners' 5-day ultimatum over pit closure plan

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday delivered a five-day ultimatum to the National Coal Board, threatening a national overtime ban if their demands to save a Derbyshire pit are not met.

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive gave the ultimatum to the National Coal Board, threatening a national overtime ban if their demands to save a Derbyshire pit are not met.

The board promised to consider the union's arguments, but senior managers fear that meeting the union demand will give the union an undue influence over future exploitation of coal reserves, and flow sound mining judgment.

Continued on page 8, col 2

Government to set up lorry route network

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government is to establish a national network of through routes for heavy lorries, Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, announced in the Commons yesterday.

Although subject to discussions with local authorities, the network is expected to be much different from and more extensive than that suggested in the consultation paper, *Routes for Heavy Lorries*, issued in July 1974.

As a concession to the environmental lobby, the minimum gross weight limit to which the scheme will apply is to be reduced from 24 tons to 16.

Continued on page 2, col 3

TWO THIRDS OF THE EARTH IS COVERED BY WATER, THE OTHER THIRD BY RICHARD ELLIS.

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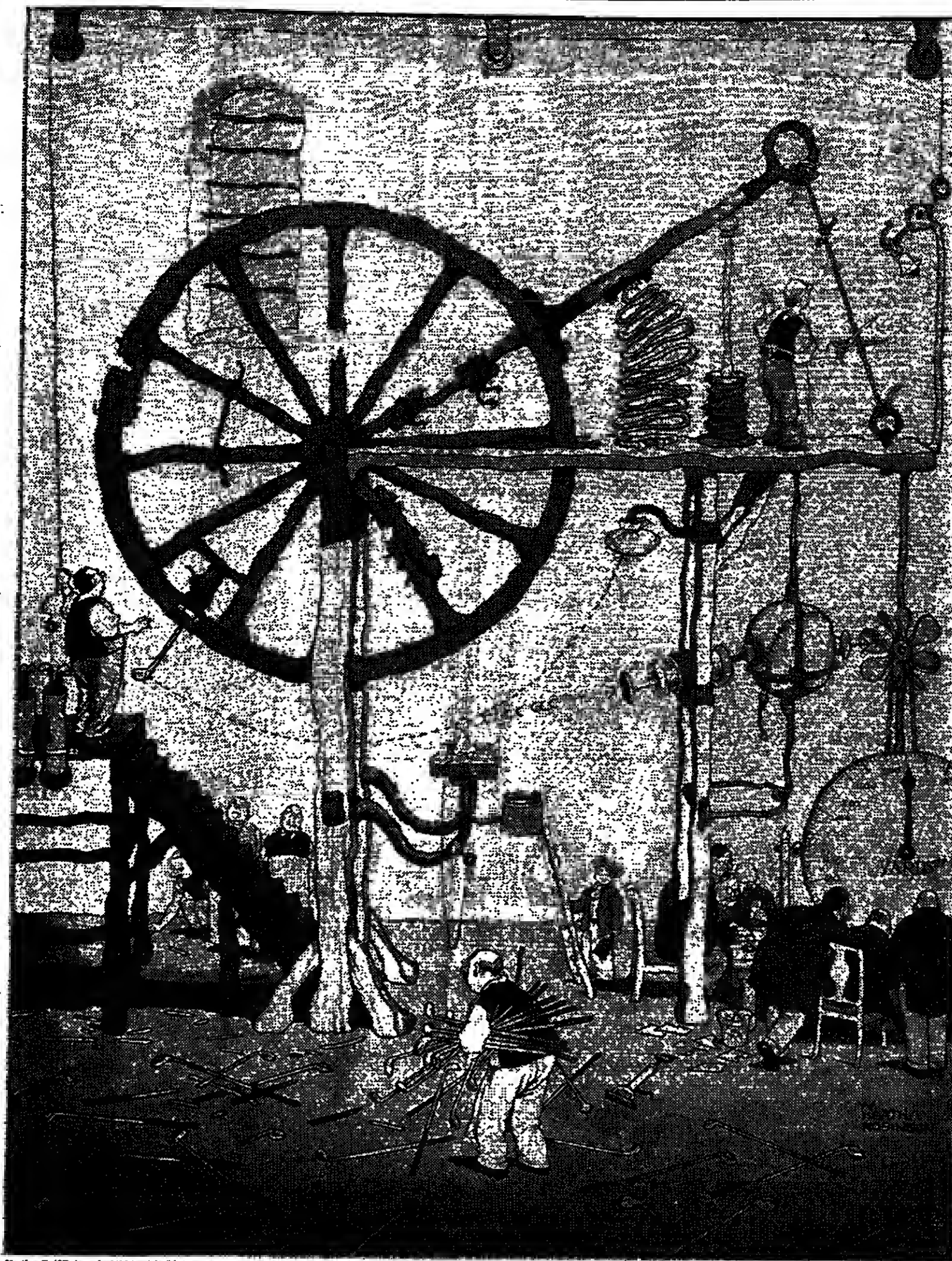
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HOME NEWS

Education chief blames changes in local government for setting back progress by several years

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Progress in education had been set back several years by developments that followed local government changes, Mr Michael Harrison, president of the Society of Education Officers, said at the society's annual meeting in London yesterday.

His attack follows recent criticism of the state of education after the reorganization of local government by Mr Dudley Fiske, Chief Education Officer for Manchester, and Mr George Cooke, Education Officer for Lincolnshire.

Other leading education officers have told me of their frustration at the way schools and colleges have become the victims of "corporate management", under which all decisions concerning their running can no longer be approved quickly by an education committee but have to be scrutinized by a general coordinating policy committee of all local government services.

Mr Harrison, Chief Education Officer for Sheffield, said at the meeting: "The education service has won nothing but a trail through the arrival of centralized control mechanisms in town and county halls up and down the country, which are redundant in the technological sense."

The idea of corporate management had been imperfectly conceived and had led to a distrust of big local government

chiefs by the general public. Overnight it had destroyed the valuable partnership between education officers and education committees.

That had been replaced after local government elections by a "character of political activism which... has set the onward and upward progress of education in this country back by several years. This is hard to forgive", he said.

"As for corporate management, you could remove it and all that goes with it from the face of the earth tomorrow and not one of the 30,000 schools in England and Wales would be any the wiser or worse off."

It had been responsible for acres of paper being produced in an attempt to define purely mechanical objectives, and to set up one system of control upon another. It had diluted accountability for effective service, and duplicated the organization of committees and systems of accounting and staff control which in the old days the education service had been perfectly capable of running by itself.

He questioned the validity of the basic idea of corporate management. Local authorities controlled only some of the services that affected citizens. They did not control public health. So a corporate plan could be corporate only to the authority that invented it. It could never be a complete plan to benefit the people.

"So it tends to be an inward-looking plan concerned more

with the nuts and bolts of the authority's machine than with the lives of people," he said. "It is increasingly impersonalized, as the processes of bureaucracy grip it, and increasingly artificial."

He said it led to a power game between established departments and political leaders in a centralized power system. "This situation contributes nothing to the quality of education provision. It is totally remote from the lives of children in infant schools and students in polytechnics."

"Saddest of all, because of the impersonality of the new engorged bureaucracy, it is destructive of those human relations between chief education officer and teachers in schools, colleges and community education which have been the hallmark of public education."

Minister's speech: There was no evidence that educational standards were falling because of comprehensive reorganization, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said at the society's annual dinner last night. Anyone who tried to compare examination results in comprehensive schools with those in schools that had retained selection was stepping on a statistical minefield. While the proportion of children in comprehensive schools had increased eightfold in the past 10 years, the percentage of leavers who had left with no qualifications had fallen by two thirds.

North wants safeguards against devolution

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

The Northern Economic Planning Council thinks special measures will be necessary to safeguard the region's interests if devolution is introduced. Otherwise, it says, "the proposals in the White Paper seem likely to damage the region's future prospects".

The council noted yesterday that the resources of England, Scotland and Wales, including North Sea oil, belonged to the United Kingdom as a whole, and emphasized that all parts must receive a demonstrably equitable share of those resources.

In a statement, it said there was a widespread conviction in the region that as a result of the greater political pressure which they were able to exert Scotland and Wales already obtained a disproportionate share of national support relative to the northern region. The council feared that even greater political pressures would be exerted as a result of the proposals in the White Paper, leading to their obtaining an even greater share of United Kingdom resources.

It suggested a much stronger and more effective regional and co-ordinatory body; wherever appropriate there should be strong regional offices with standardized boundaries for all government departments; far greater devolution of decision-making to the regions; and more information from the Government on public expenditure.

Board told its silence causes cynicism and frustration among inmates

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Parole Board and the Home Office are considering how to implement a request by prisoners and some staff for a new policy of leading inmates know why parole is refused.

They have told Sir Louis Petch, the board's chairman, and other members that the failure to give reasons is the highest cause of cynicism about the parole system and in some cases leads to dangerous bitterness.

Many of the prisoners who do not apply for parole opt out because they cannot bear the anguish caused by the uncertainty. Each year more than 700 prisoners, about 8 per cent of the number eligible, refuse to be considered.

When given the supervision on release they would automatically receive on parole. Yet their rejection of the system means that they are more likely to be alienated than prisoners who do get parole.

The need to give reasons was strongly expressed to members of the board during visits to prisons to explain how the parole system works and to hear views about it.

Prisoners and staff have told the board that failure to give reasons means that inmates do not know what they have to do to correct their faults, and rehabilitation is undermined.

In prison, some work off their frustrations in the gymnasium. Others relapse into moody non-cooperation and sometimes bloody-mindedness. Cynicism and distrust spread. Prisoners wonder who had spoken against them. They



Sir Louis Petch: Considering a change in policy.

sometimes blame their wives or individual officers. Wives blame their husbands.

Sir Louis has replied that he would be in favour of passing on reasons if a way could be found of doing so effectively and fairly. The board and the Home Office are not against the idea in principle but they say that giving reasons would in some cases harm the prisoner, particularly if they were medical ones, if circumstances at the home he was expecting to return to had changed, for example if his wife was secretly involved with another man.

Prisoners reply that they would prefer to know the truth, and staff say that an honest, frank relationship helps the inmate to come to terms with his position. Moreover it is precisely that sort of treatment in

other parts of the prison system that seeks to help a man to face reality. The therapeutic community at Grendon Underwood prison is an example.

There were also complaints during the board's tour of prisons about the delay, averaging three months, between application for parole and communication of the decision.

An organization-and-method study of Home Office and Parole Board procedures, due to begin soon, will explore whether changes are necessary. Welfare staff at prisons say that often not enough time is given for adequate aftercare to be arranged easily.

Men leaving suddenly may have to abandon expensive education courses arranged for them through prison. The granting of parole is done in the light of the individual circumstances and attitude of the prisoner, which may change.

Prisoners also express cynicism about the attitude of judges to parole. One prisoner, who had surveyed opinion in his wing, told Sir Louis that judges imposed longer sentences to compensate for the part expected to be lost through parole. He was told that there was no evidence of that and the judges serving on the board denied it.

Another prisoner pointed out that the time was coming when the board would have to consider those life sentences for which judges had recommended a minimum term. Provision for judges to recommend minimum prison terms for murderers was made when capital punishment was abolished in 1965.

From the coming into force

of the 1965 Act until the October 1975, life imprisonment has been imposed in 822 cases, excluding those in which persons under 18 were sentenced to detention "at Her Majesty's pleasure". A memorandum on sentences made in 67 of those cases. The length of the recommended period has varied from 10 to, in two cases, life.

Welfare and parole officers have raised the question of the grant of parole to a parent who has been sentenced to life imprisonment. It has been decided whether to grant parole to a parent, and if so, on what conditions, at the expense of the inmate. But an official parole is under supervision which is of advantage to children.

A prison doctor and a psychologist have expressed concern to the board about the need to ensure adequate supervision of sex offenders on parole. The question arises whether it is possible to grant parole if a condition is that the offender, such as that a man, continue to receive treatment.

But the concern is general by figures quoted by the board. It indicates that of 1,000 offenders, including sex offenders, those who have committed sex crimes are likely to become recidivists.

The proportion of prisoners now getting parole is 40 per cent of the 93 per cent are not while on parole.

Ombudsman obtains £150 for man wrongly accused

By Our Political Staff

A man who was wrongly involved in affiliation proceedings by the Department of Health and Social Security has been paid £150 in compensation as a result of investigations by Sir Alan Marre, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman).

In a report published yesterday Sir Alan said that when the complainant appeared in court he denied all knowledge of the woman whose child he was supposed to have fathered, and she denied all knowledge of him.

Sir Alan explained that the woman provided the department with the name of the father of her recently born child so that they could trace him and ensure that he provided financial support. She was unsure of the address but gave his date of birth as March 8, 1945.

The records branch of the department found a man of the same name living in the area, the complainant in the case, who had in fact been born on April 8, 1945. After the file had been passed to another local office of the department the details of the man were wrongly given to the magistrates' court.

Sir Alan said the case had been dismissed and the court had suggested that the man might make civil proceedings against the department. When he had investigated, the department accepted that the complaint was justified.

The department apologized unreservedly and offered to reimburse the legal costs of £43.20. Sir Alan thought that not an adequate remedy for the injustice suffered, and the department agreed to pay the man a total of £150.

In his first report for the

1975-76 session, Sir Alan criticized a series of other decisions by the Department of Health and Social Security.

In one case he reported that the department, then the Ministry of Health, had given quite guidance to local councils about the entitlement of claimants to reimbursement of the cost of milk supplied to children in their care. As a result the woman who had paid for milk was paid £150.

He criticized both the department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment for a "series of inexcusable mistakes" over a man's entitlement to credits for his insurance contributions.

Another complaint, "good reason for being" about the time by the same two departments his claim for unemployment benefit after his return from West Germany. Referring to these and other cases, he said officials had not had time to be practised in the implementation of the relevant regulation.

The Driver and Licensing Centre of the department of the Environment was criticized for inviting a man to apply for the reissue of his driving licence while still disqualified.

The man was later convicted of driving while disqualified and although Sir Alan believed the man was responsible for the man's conviction, fines and endowment he hoped that the steps to make his notification more reliable would be taken.

First Report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration Session 1975-76 (House of Commons Paper 37, Stationery Office, £7.60).

Scots teenagers fare badly in 4-nation survey

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

Scots teenagers appear to lead a less constructive life than their counterparts in West Germany, Norway and The Netherlands, according to a report on the new European generation issued today by the Scottish standing conference of voluntary youth organizations.

The report covers a sample survey of more than a thousand people aged between 14 and 20 in the four countries.

The Scots were far less likely to have enjoyed school, found it less practical, and were less likely to consider it a good preparation for life. Truancy was also much more prevalent. The report criticizes the tendency to build the curriculum round the needs of the academically gifted minority, and argues that the needs of most young people are not met.

Vandalism and violence were found to be more acute in Scotland, with drink, drugs and smoking less of a difficulty. On housing, the report found more overcrowding in Scotland, far less house ownership and far fewer amenities.

It adds that not only is the economic situation of young people in Scotland less favourable but they are less hopeful for their future. The report says that, in the face of the sense of hopelessness many teenagers feel, national policymakers should keep them in the forefront of their mind.

University to research into strikes

By Our Education
Correspondent

Strathclyde University's department of economics will analyse more than 25,000 that have occurred during the past 25 years.

Mr David Forsyth, senior lecturer in the department, yesterday said that the research would help the Government to review policies and to review industrial relations.

The research has been supported by a grant of £10,000 from the Social Research Council and will be detailed data from research by the Department of Economics.

NE gas change completed

The gas industry's eastern region, North East, has completed a year programme of conversion to natural gas the application of nearly a million customers. The conversion programme has been completed.

Celebrating the completion of the £30m programme, last week, Mr Colin Smetton, chairman of the region, said the conversion programme was a major achievement. He said that the conversion programme was a major achievement. He said that the conversion programme was a major achievement.

Tory officer retires

Sir Richard Webster, director of organization at Central Office since 1963, has retired. He was asked to retire early and to Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, has agreed to retire in 1977.

As a result certain responsibilities will be reassigned. Appointments will be made.

Words and meanings

"Intellectual", "hegemony" and "science" are among words analysed in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today by Professor Raymond Williams, in an extract from his new book, *Keywords*. There are also five pages of reviews of history books, a column by Lord Ashby, and a review of *The IR* by Bernard Crick.



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is optimistic yester-
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". He doubted

believe", he said, "it is on the part of almost a conspiracy of influence on these backbench MPs. The omission is failing in its duty, which is the one the executive through the purse."

The debate opened, not to the members of the opposition, but to the could bother to

introduction Mr. Genn
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the sufferers in all
of life.
Giving no State Aid it is
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Mr Flynn said last night that he did not telephone his wife at home because he did not want to upset her.

In 1972 Hounslow Borough Council served an enforcement notice on one of the houses, requiring Mr Campbell to stop multiple occupancy and to return the house to its original use. Mr. Campbell lost an appeal to the Department of the Environment in 1974.

He served notices to quit on the six tenants to comply with the enforcement notice. Four found other accommodation, but

But had he failed to comply with the enforcement order he would have been liable under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, to a fine of £400 on summary proceedings and to an unlimited fine on indictment. If, after conviction, he still did not comply with the order he could have been taken back to court and fined £50 for each day he was in breach.

He fears he will once again be faced with tenants who refuse to leave.

Mr Campbell is also angry that at a time of acute housing shortage he should be forced by the council to reduce the rent of accommodation he could let. The houses fully conformed to the public health regulations, he said.

The department confirmed

The council pointed out that the Town and Country Planning Act also envisaged the possibility of a prosecution of the tenant by the local authority if it was satisfied that it was the tenant who was preventing compliance with the enforcement notice. In practice, however, a local authority would be reluctant to prosecute a tenant in such circumstances, it said.

The Government's view is that Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, who has given evidence, is the responsible departmental Cabinet minister, and it could be a breach of collective government responsibility if another Cabinet minister gave evidence.

He said the party's liaison committee should ask Mr Wilson to withdraw the proposed restriction.

It is expected that Mr Thomas, who is Deputy Speaker, will have the backing of all parties to succeed Mr Schwoy Lloyd, who retires on February 3.

The Comptroller says in the Appropriation Accounts for 1974-75 that, according to the Ministry of Defence, almost half the increase was due to rises in rates of pay and in the costs of materials.

(Appropriation Accounts Vol 1
Classes 1-11) 1974-5). (Stationery
Office, £4.00)

Fire in destroyer

Fire broke out in the guided-

Fire broke out in the guided-missile destroyer *Lieut* at Portsmouth yesterday while Admiral Sir John Treacher, Commander-in-Chief, Fleet, was on board. It was quickly controlled.

Commons to decide on broadcasting

By Our Political Staff

The long-awaited report on last year's experiment in broad-

If public expenditure had to increase that should happen only after the fullest inquiry by the House and after MPs had approved. He instanced the decision to rescue Chrysler with huge sums of public money as something decided by the Government in isolation. Similar debates, he concluded, should take place not in private in the Cabinet and in government departments but on the floor of the House of Commons.

Commons to decide on broadcasting

By Our Political Staff

The long-awaited report on last year's experiment in broad-

Men distributed pep pills from garage

Two men who helped to distribute pep pills all over Britain from an improvised factory in a London garage were

Seotecting Alan Tear to six years' jail and Eric Mallinson to five years, Mr James Miskin, QC, Recorder of London, told them: "I do not believe either of you gave a single moment's thought to the harm the dissemination even of a Class B drug can do."

Mr Tear, aged 33, of Queens Road, Peckham, London, and Mr Mallinson, aged 40, of Waterloo Road, Blackpool, were found guilty of conspiring to supply the drug between August, 1974, and February, 1975, and guilty of unlawfully possessing the drug with intent to supply to others. Mr Tear was also found guilty of supplying the drug and Mr Mallinson guilty of possessing it with intent to supply to others.

"I am reliably informed that Mr Haines is withholding information from *The Times*. For example, they had considerable trouble in eliciting the New Year Honours list from the Prime Minister's office."

The Comptroller says in the Appropriation Accounts for 1974-75 that, according to the Ministry of Defence, almost half the increase was due to rises in rates of pay and in the costs of materials.

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EUROPE

Madrid lawyers may
abolition of
its political courts

Correspondent

Madrid lawyers are considering a bid to abolish the Government's political courts, a move which would end Franco's last decree.

The move is being considered by the Government's legal department, which is currently reviewing the courts' constitution. The courts were set up in 1963 to deal with political crimes, and have since been used to try a number of high-profile cases, including the trial of the assassins of General Franco.

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M Giscard
removes
outspoken
admiral

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Jan 22

Vice-Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti was removed from his post as chairman of the French Navy's tests committee yesterday for criticizing government policy in newspaper articles.

Admiral Sanguinetti is a brother of the irrepressible M. Alexandre Sanguinetti, who was replaced as secretary-general of the Gaullist party by M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, in December, 1974.

The brothers have been a constant thorn in the side of President Giscard d'Estaing's Government. M. Sanguinetti has given a concert which the police had banned.

Meanwhile, there is still no word of the whereabouts of the 26-year-old Basque industrialist who was kidnapped nine days ago near Bilbao. But his family say they have received a letter in his handwriting stating that he is well.

Moscow: Spanish Colonel Ibarri, the 80-year-old Spanish Communist leader known as "La Pasionaria", has applied to Spain for permission to return after 36 years in exile here, sources said today.

There is no restriction on her leaving the Soviet Union, and she has travelled abroad on several occasions, most recently to Italy. —Reuter.



Cod was the main dish at a reception in London yesterday when Mr Niels Sigurdsson, the Icelandic Ambassador, seen here with his daughter, celebrated his forthcoming transfer to Bonn. Diary, page 14.

Nato 'nuclear superiority'

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Jan 22

A series of improvements in the consultation procedure on the use of nuclear weapons in the event of war was the main outcome of a two-day meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group which ended in Hamburg today.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the group also discussed problems of nuclear armament and how to go about reducing Nato's nuclear potential if, for example, the talks on mutual balanced force reductions with

the Warsaw Pact countries proved successful.

Herr Georg Leber, the West German Defence Minister, and Mr Donald Rumfeldt, the new American Defence Secretary, were of one mind after the meeting. Herr Leber told reporters that Nato retained tactical and strategic nuclear superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

Mr Rumfeldt said that the Soviet stock of strategic weapons had increased, however, and the West should take appropriate steps in good time.

Italy expected to get
EEC nuclear plant

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Jan 22

Ispra, in northern Italy, has been recommended by the European Commission as the best site for a giant experimental plant planned as the centre-piece of the next stage of the EEC's ambitious research programme aimed at generating energy by thermonuclear fusion.

The Commission's recommendation, which is expected to be discussed by EEC research ministers in Brussels next month, is a severe, if not entirely unexpected blow to Britain, which behind the scenes has been vigorously canvassing the claims of the laboratories of the British Atomic Energy Authority at Culham, Oxfordshire.

The main argument in favour of Culham is that a team of European scientists, of whom 40 per cent are British, has been working there for the past two years on a blueprint for the thermonuclear project. The Commission, however, has decided that for a combination of scientific, economic and social reasons Ispra is the best site.

In the first place, Ispra is one of the EEC's four joint research centres and is thus politically and symbolically appropriate for a Community project. It also has the neces-

sary electricity supplies, as well as adequate housing and a European school for research staff and their families.

At a meeting of EEC research ministers last December Italy refused to approve the 1976-80 thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics research programme unless a decision was simultaneously taken on the site for the experimental plant. This means that the start of the EEC programme is already nearly a month overdue.

The Council of Ministers will thus be under considerable pressure next month to approve the Ispra site. There is a remote possibility that Culham could still emerge as a compromise choice, as both Germany and France are like-minded about Ispra and have candidates of their own in Caen, Garching and Jülich.

Earlier this week EEC foreign ministers agreed that every effort must be made to unlock the thermonuclear programme, which aims to develop a new source of energy by fusing light atoms instead of splitting heavy ones. The basic materials for this new energy are deuterium and lithium, both of which are harmless and found in unlimited quantities in sea water.

The purpose of the experimental plant, which would cost about \$55m to build, would be to develop a plasma vessel capable of being used in future thermonuclear fusion reactors based on magnetic containment. Europe has so far held its own in this field with the Soviet Union and America.

Seven hurt
in wine
growers' riots

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Jan 22

Seven people were injured, including three riot police, and 12 were detained after clashes last night between wine growers and the police in Cognac. A three-year-old girl was hit in her bed by a tear gas grenade fired into her room. Another victim was a woman of 70. The police fired the grenades above the heads of the demonstrators in a square.

Those detained were being questioned to establish whether they were bona fide wine growers. The organizers of the demonstration claimed that the clashes with the police were the work of "uncontrolled elements" which had mingled with the demonstrating producers.

Tension has been rising in past weeks in the Charente and Charente-Maritime districts where grapes are grown for distillation. The stocks of Cognac and spirits held amounted at the end of last year to more than 200 million litres of alcohol.

In Bériers, in the Hérault, 45,000 litres of Italian wine were spilt on to the road from two road tankers.

Last night two groups of wine growers set up road blocks near Remoulins, in the Gard, and smashed the windscreen of a road tanker whose driver refused to stop. They emptied it of its wine, before the police arrived.

no police chief and
arrested are freed

Correspondent

Lisbon, Jan 22

Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the leader of the centre left Popular Democratic Party (PPD) today criticized proposals by the military rulers for a constitutional power-sharing pact between civilians and the military for the next four years.

The proposals offered no solution and did not guarantee that democratic systems could function, he told the press.

Discussions on the pact between the Armed Forces Movement and the Socialist Party, partners with the PPD, Communists, independents and moderate officers in the coalition—were due to be held yesterday but were postponed. No reason was given.

The Portuguese Communist Party was the target of at least eight bomb attacks last night. The most serious was at Merrola, in the agricultural province of Alentejo. A workers' centre run by the party was partly destroyed by a powerful bomb hurled from a passing car.

Party offices and the homes of party members were bombed in other parts of the country. —Reuter and Agence France-Press.

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Correspondent

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to reduce W German
network by half

Correspondent

Bonn, Jan 22

German railways would be halved, goods and passengers would travel faster, productivity would rise by up to 18 per cent and the number of trains would fall up to 25 per cent by 1985. The majority of customers would be retained, and the staff could be reduced from the present 250,000 to 200,000—costs account for 72 per cent of railway spending in West Germany.

But the long-awaited report is far from the last word on the future of the railways, which have an accumulated deficit of nearly £5,000m.

Herr Gscheidele said the railways were essential to the economy, but economic considerations made restructuring unavoidable. He promised that no railwayman would be dismissed, and that social needs would be borne in mind when the political decision on the eventual cuts was taken.

Government investment in the railways would be increased. Herr Gscheidele expressed the hope (probably vain) that the issue would not figure in this year's general election campaign, and invited all concerned to take part in a public debate in the next few months.

He said that senior civil servants would begin to work on the report next month and present their conclusions to the Cabinet in the course of next year. In other words, when election is safely out of the way.

Members of sect
hurt in bomb
attack on villa

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Jan 22

A villa belonging to the French branch of the "Moo" sect, a religious group widely criticized for its "brainwashing" techniques, was shattered by an explosion early today. A young Norwegian woman member of the sect had her leg torn off.

About 20 young people sleeping in the house in a fashionable area north of the Champs-Élysées.

It was caused by a powerful home-made bomb, the police discovered. Last week widespread publicity was given to the futile attempts by the parents of a girl to remove her from one of the sect's centres in Lyons.

The sect, which runs 10 centres in France and claims 500 members, was founded in 1954 by Mr Moon Sun Myung, a South Korean Protestant clergyman.

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OVERSEAS

Reporters seek questions to reveal candidates

How American newspapers earn their right to freedom

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Jan 22
The next American presidential election falls on November 2 this year, and American papers and television are already giving it as much space as *The Times* gives to the British election in the last week of a three-week campaign.

There will be about 30 primary elections. There will be delegate selection conventions in other states, some of them preceded by precinct caucus meetings. The party conventions are in July and August, and ceaseless activity, endlessly reported will continue until the very last moment.

At the same time there will be elections for the whole House of Representatives, together with a third of the Senate, more than half the governors and most of the state legislatures. It is a daunting prospect for candidates, reporters and readers of newspapers. Finding consolation where we may, we observe that the candidates are not obliged to stand, the reporters are paid to report them, and the readers of newspapers know when to turn the page.

The American press thinks highly of its freedom, and election year is when it earns it. Its tasks are to report faithfully what the candidates do and say, to analyse their programmes and examine their qualifications for the jobs they are seeking, and to judge how well they are doing.

US Presidential Elections 1976

These three duties should be rated in that order but, of course, the last tends to come first. Who is up this week (Jimmy Carter) and who is down (Morris Udall, Sargent Shriver) and who is out (Terry Sanford)? This is a cruel business, but if the newspapers keep up with their first duty, calculating the odds from day to day can be forgiven.

It should be remembered, however, that if all reporters rate a particular candidate in much the same way, it may be a self-fulfilling prophecy. Mr Udall seems to have done badly in Iowa on Monday. He got less than 6 per cent of the delegates, but, it is a small state, only a few thousand turned out to vote, and their votes are not binding, anyway.

But the press says he did badly and he apparently believes it. If he does not do better in the New Hampshire primary on February 24, the press will write him off. Ever since 1968, the press has been blaming itself for not asking Mr Nixon the right questions. The received wis-

dom is that if it had, it might have discovered, and through it the American people might have discovered, that his Vietnam "plan" was a sham and that he had no qualification besides a lust for power.

Reporters asked Mr McGovern the right questions in 1972 and discovered that he was a sham. They are now busy analysing Mr Reagan's "plan" for curbing the federal budget by \$90,000m (£45,000m). His supporters say that it is the "germ of a good idea". His detractors say that a man with no more than a few germs of ideas has no business standing for the presidency.

The reporters are also turning their attention to Mr Carter, asking him about abortion and his "plan" to break up the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He says that he has not had the time to decide which parts of that enormous bureaucracy can be cut and his critics say that in that case he should go back to peanut farming.

The constitutional theory is that America is so diverse that it cannot have ideological parties and must instead have regional coalitions, or alliances of interests, which submit to the electorate a name not a programme.

To any event the electoral process will expose whoever wins the Democratic nomination to as thorough a scrutiny as democratic politics can ever provide and the reporters and commentators are out in their hundreds to do it.

River Kwai survivors remember the dead

From Bruce Palling

River Kwae Noi, Thailand Jan 22

More than 30 years after their release from prisoner-of-war camps, a group of Britons attended memorial services here for the thousands of others who remain buried next to the infamous Burma railway.

Many in the group were quick to deny earlier reports from Tokyo that some of their former Japanese guards would be holding a reunion on the bridge of the "River Kwai" to ask for forgiveness later this year.

Mr Peter Dunston, the leader of the 34 prisoners and 12 war widows who flew from Britain, Hongkong and Canada to attend the service, described the reports as completely false.

Mr Dunston, who now weighs 17 stones and said he weighed less than 8 stones when he was released 30 years ago, was quick to sidestep his earlier threat in London to throw any Japanese at the bridge into the murky river Kwae Noi. "We have got to keep our cool and while we have asked that the Japanese should not be here, we respect the presence here of the British Ambassador (Sir David Cole), like our Queen", he said.

No Japanese attended today's services at the two cemeteries, where some 14,000 allied Ser-



Former prisoners and war widows at the river, they know as the Kwai.

vicamen are buried, but a group of curious Germans from a tour group stood around without attracting any attention.

Last Monday a lone Japanese television cameraman waited to film the arrival of the group here. However, when the Britons spotted him they refused to alight from their bus until he went away, which he did without protest.

The group harboured mixed feelings concerning any contact with their former guards, some of whom were executed by the war crimes tribunal after the Second World War.

Mr Jack Edwards, a former signals sergeant, from Hongkong, who gave evidence at the war crimes tribunal against the guards he could recognize, said he still felt bitter. "I know

we all have to live together in this world, but when you look at these cemeteries, how can you forgive and forget?"

Other men in the party said they did not want to remember anything at all about their treatment while one said he thought it was best to forget about recriminations as it was so long ago.

Because of the film *Bridge on the River Kwai* it is generally forgotten by outsiders that more Indians, Malaysians, Chinese and Thai coolies perished constructing the railway than the estimated 24,000 allied prisoners who died of exhaustion and ill treatment.

The name "river Kwai" is stuck in the popular consciousness whereas it is in fact the

Kwae Noi, which means: the smaller of two rivers.

Nearly half of the original 180 miles of single track laid by the prisoners and coolies is still in use and twice a day a train still crosses the steel bridge built across the Kwae Noi after the war.

Despite the almost unrecognisable surroundings at the bridge, which its postcard souvenir displays and Thai noodle shops today's return will not be the last. "It is a queer emotional experience", Mr Jack Edwards remarked. "People: 'Why come back?' It was a colossal waste. They died in degradation and not in battle but we owe it to them to stick together."

Angola war has turned in MPLA's favour

Continued from page 1

But if Unita's resistance is being reinforced by South African regulars, it is also a fact that the Forças Armadas of the MPLA are receiving massive assistance from the Cubans.

The Cubans are everywhere. Convoys of them can be seen moving towards the battle zone, and in the towns behind the frontline they stroll around chatting to each other in Spanish and puffing on large Havana cigars.

Although Commander Traca insists that the Cubans are mainly there as advisers and instructors, he admits they also have a combat role.

"But we stopped the South African advance by ourselves. The Cubans did not come here until after independence."

No one in the Forças Armadas will hazard a guess as to how long it will take before they are marching into Huambo. But their morale is high, they appear to be well-equipped, and their leaders reckon the war is now moving in their favour.

Nevertheless, there is still a lot of territory to be captured before the MPLA can claim victory in the south—and there is no sign that Unita will collapse as quickly as the FNLA did in the north.

Johnannesburg. The MPLA today announced the formation of an air force with Russian-built MIG 21 jets, according to Luanda radio monitored here. Renter.

US journalist admits working for FBI

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Jan 22

The name of an American journalist who also worked as an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation has become known here.

He is Mr Sam Jaffe, who was United Nations correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) from 1955 until 1961 and the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) correspondent in Moscow from 1961 until 1965.

Mr Jaffe has told his story to the Senate select committee on intelligence, which has a list of American reporters who have worked for the CIA.

He confirmed it to *The New York Times*, admitting that he used to see agents from the FBI regularly while he was working for CBS, and that he passed on information concerning Communist diplomats and presumably anything else they might be interested in. He said he was not paid for it.

He first went to Russia in 1960 for CBS to cover the trial of Garry Powers, the pilot of the U-2 spy aircraft shot down over the Soviet Union. He was "debriefed" by the FBI, he said, on returning.

He claims that he never knowingly worked for the CIA.

The FBI deals with domestic counter-intelligence and the CIA with foreign intelligence. Whenever Mr Jaffe returned to New York during his time as ABC correspondent in Moscow, he saw men whom he believed to be FBI agents, and answered their questions.

Mr Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, said yesterday that the Bureau had no agents masquerading as reporters, but admitted that "friendly reporters" occasionally helped it. Mr William Colby, director of the CIA, has said that the agency does not employ any full-time American correspondents as agents but does sometimes use part-time correspondents, or "stringers".

Mr Jaffe told *The New York Times* that part of his expenses may have been paid by the Government without him or ABC being aware of it.

He had a bank account in New York into which, he believed, ABC paid money for his use in Moscow. When he returned in 1965 his office told him that it had never paid any money into the account, in which there remained a balance of \$7,000.

Lebanon gets peace at cost of independence

From Paul Martin

Beirut, Jan 22

The cost of the civil war in Lebanon has been assessed until today in terms of human life and destruction—in 10 months of bloodletting, more than 9,000 people have been killed and twice that number wounded, and the economy is in ruins. Today Lebanon paid a higher price—independence itself, the luxury it misused.

In effect, that is what the imposed Syrian solution amounts to. There will be no running down of the flag and it is unlikely that Lebanon will ever be anything else than Lebanon, but the joint commission of Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians, is tantamount to rule from Damascus.

The partition line drawn by communal war was all but complete when the Syrians acted this week, but the introduction of the Palestine Liberation Army regulars added the finishing touches.

Within three days, two thirds to three quarters of the country was in the hands of the Palestinians and their left-wing Muslim allies and the border between Syria and Lebanon lost its relevance.

Recently Mr Abdul Rafiq Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, declared that if partition was behind the war in

Lebanon, then Syria would annex the country. That it has now done this, albeit in a gradual way, has caused many Lebanese to feel hard done by.

The fact remains that the only thing that could solve the Lebanese problem was intervention by some force able to exercise the power of ultimate arbiter. Weakened by its confessional make-up and the suspected bias of its command, the Lebanese Army was no candidate for this job.

For the Syrians, this situation (partly of their own making) had reached a point where Lebanon had become a dangerous spark to the Middle East. Syria could not but act, and what followed was intervention by proxy.

Saiga, the guerrilla group which is the arm of the Damascus regime, had earlier pacified Tripoli and its units maintained a high profile in Beirut and its suburban battles.

On top of this, Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation leader, is now so closely tied to the Syrians that a decision contrary to their wishes would seem inconceivable. It is not unreasonable to conclude, as the Syrians have, that Syria will be able to plot the course for the Muslims in Lebanon and ensure agreement from all factions.

Israel frees nine Arabs held without trial

From Our Own Correspondent

Jerusalem, Jan 22

Nine detainees have been quietly released by the Israeli authorities during the past few days, reducing the number of Arabs held without trial to 37. Mr Peres, the Minister of Defence, told the Knesset that this figure was "ridiculously small in the light of constant incidents of terrorism".

The House last night struck off its agenda a motion by Mr Meir Wilner, the New Communist member demanding the release of the remaining detainees. He alleged that they were being kept in prison to ensure that supporters of King Hussein of Jordan, rather than those of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be elected to West Bank municipal councils in April.

Among those released was Mr Abdul Hak, the former town engineer of Nablus and member of the Jordan Communist Party. While still in prison he

announced his intention to stand for election to the Nablus town council.

Opinions are divided on the West Bank over the Israeli plan to extend the franchise for the first time to Arab women, aged over 21. Jordanian law still bars women from voting in municipal elections. Petitions opposing the reform have been raised by some councillors, but others and most women's organizations have welcomed it.

The women's vote is expected to improve the chances of the Palestinian nationalist groups who will have the secret support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The strong public sentiment in favour of the PLO is causing concern among older politicians loyal to King Hussein.

Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, who visits Washington next week, is expected to discuss the possibilities for Israeli-Jordanian negotiations with President Ford.

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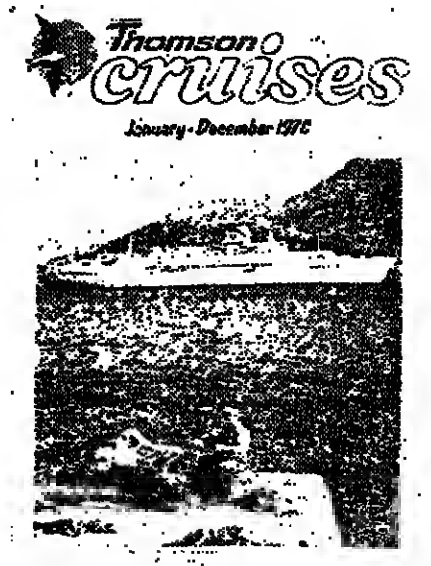
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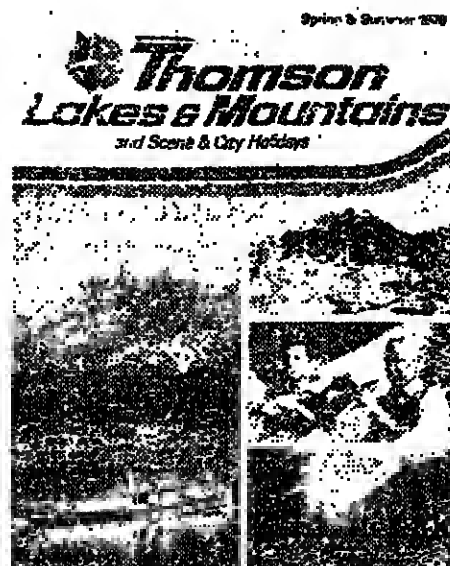
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دكتوراه في اللغة العربية

AS

Definition is positive result - Soviet talks

2.—Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, said that one of his strategic aims was to achieve a "positive result" from the talks with the Soviet Union. He said that the two sides had reached an agreement on the arms limitation talks, which had been solved by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1974. He said that the two sides had reached an agreement on the arms limitation talks, which had been solved by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1974. He said that the two sides had reached an agreement on the arms limitation talks, which had been solved by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1974.

Opposition MP says dissent is growing

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Journalists in Australia

an 22.—Production... Australian, the... ly newspaper owned... ert Murdoch, was... day by a 24-hour... ditorial staff... rian journalists... said about 120... n Sydney and other... on strike over the... f three journalists.

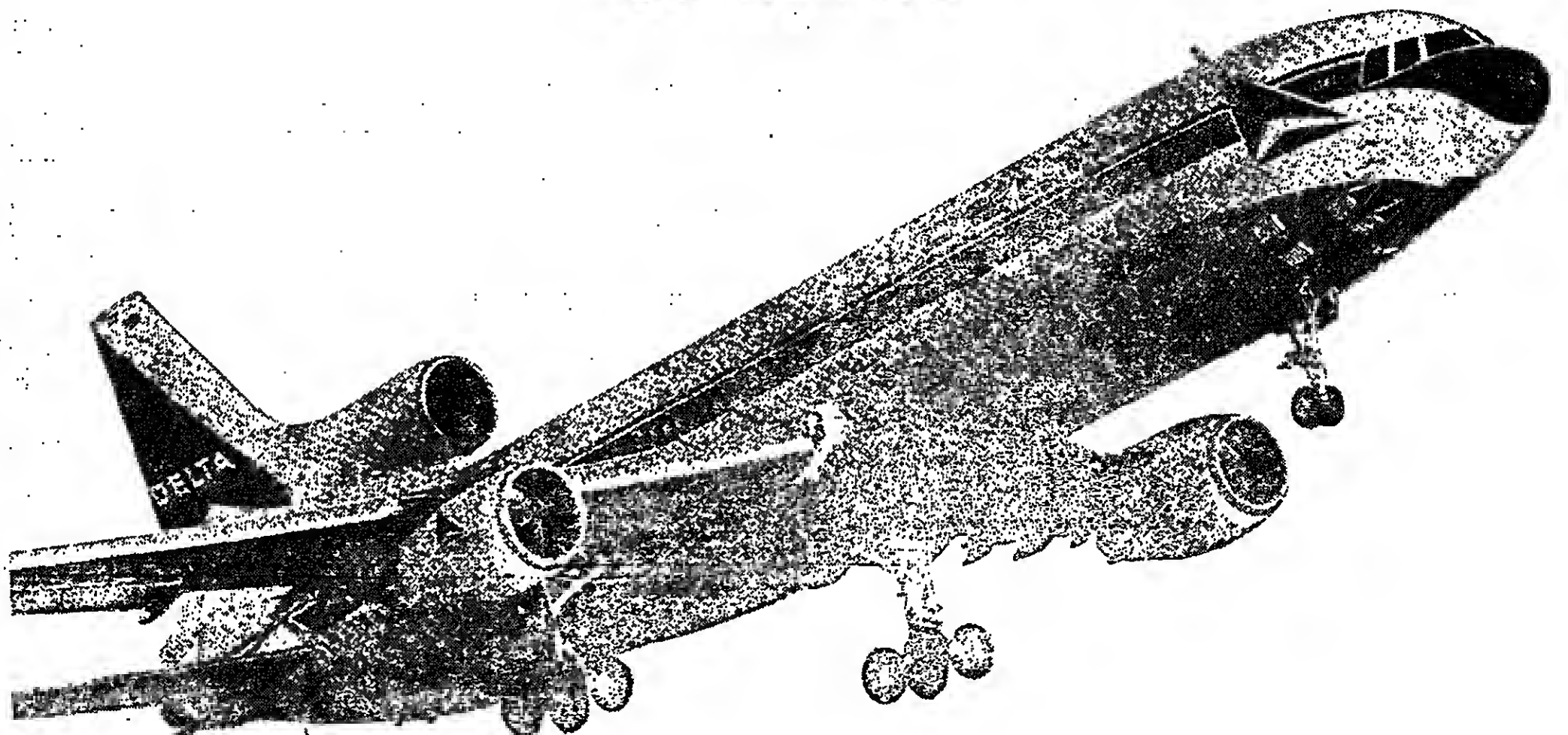
For emigration Russia eased

Jan 22.—The Soviet... recently amended its... rules to simplify... for those seeking to... country, a Soviet... id today... s Shumilin, Deputy... the Interior, quoted... ave no details of the... it said that, up to the... of this year, permis... ve had been refused... per cent of Jewish... who represent the... f would-be emigrants... of 122,000 Soviet citi... gone to live in Israel... , but last year the... aving was 11,740, half... s in 1974... us reason given by... for wanting to leav... joio relatives abroad... most of such applic... made by Jews whose... ere separated by the... rld War... t to a possible reason... op to Jewish emigra... Shumilin said former... izens in Israel had

Lord Thomson hits at socialism and Mr Trudeau

Toronto, Jan 22.—Lord Thomson of Fleet thinks that the main factors discouraging private enterprise in Canada are Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, his Government and growing socialism. "Trudeau and his men in Ottawa are holding back development in this country," he said in an interview today. "I don't think he, or any of his men in Ottawa, have any experience in business, and I feel any Canadian Prime Minister should have that sort of experience." "He and the creeping socialism are leading this country astray. Unfortunately, my party, the Conservative Party, is not strong enough yet to step in." Lord Thomson blamed French-Canadian management for problems with the Olympic Games at Montreal. "Have you ever seen such a mess? It's a farce. I don't think it would have happened here in Ontario." There had been "too many kickbacks and grafts down there."—AP.

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Power to the People

"It is an indisputable fact that direct democracy is the only ideal form that is practical."

Muammar Gaddafi.

IN RECENT weeks Libyans have been forming 'people's congresses' as a first step towards the formation of a National Assembly. The aim is the devolution of power from central government and the creation of a new system of political democracy at community level throughout the Libyan Arab Republic.

These recent events are the latest in a challenging process taking place since the Libyan Revolution in September 1969, which have included the creation of popular committees in factories and universities as well as towns and villages.

To explain the philosophy of the Libyan Revolution Col. Muammar Gaddafi, Chairman of the Revolution Command Council, devoted the past year to travelling throughout the country discussing political aspirations with the people, and writing *The Green Book*.

The first chapter of *The Green Book* has now been published in which Col. Gaddafi discusses the problems of democracy as it is practised in the East and the West, as well as the Third World.

Col. Gaddafi states: "A Parliament is basically formed to represent the people, but its very basis is undemocratic as democracy means the authority of the people and not the authority of a body acting on the people's behalf."

"The system of democracy that is prevalent in the World today endows the member of Parliament with a prestige and immunity which is denied to the general public. The people therefore, have been robbed of their authority—an authority which is now being wielded and exploited by Parliaments."

"No matter how many parties there are, only one policy is pursued. The existence of many parties precipitates a vicious power struggle, which results in the destruction of any positive achievements and socially beneficial plans undertaken by the people. Such destruction is seized upon by the opposition party as a

justification for ousting the ruling party so that they may take over."

Proposing a system based on People's Congresses and Popular Committees, the Libyan leader asserts: "It is an indisputable fact that direct democracy is the only ideal form that is practical."

"The definition of democracy which stipulates that democracy is the people's supervision of the government, should be replaced with the following definition: Democracy is the people's supervision of itself."

An analysis of the philosophy of the Libyan Revolution and Gaddafi's *Green Book* appears in the February issue of *Arab Dawn*.

If you would like to receive a complimentary issue, please complete the form below.

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OVERSEAS Vorster reshuffle may signal return to hardline apartheid

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Jan 22

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, reshuffled his Cabinet today with a distinct move to the right.

The reshuffle bears out forecasts that the coming session of Parliament will see South African internal policy reverting to the hardline apartheid of the past instead of coming up with changes that will aid Mr Vorster's détente initiative.

The most significant of Mr Vorster's changes is the appointment of Dr Andries Treurnicht as Deputy Minister of Education and Administration, one of the most sensitive cabinet posts.

Dr Treurnicht is Parliament's spokesman of the National Party's far right, filling the void left since Dr Albert Hertzog was dismissed from the Cabinet in 1972. He replaces Mr Punt Jansen, generally considered to be one of the government's leading moderates (moderates) who moves to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Dr Treurnicht's appointment appears to be a bid by Mr Vorster to win back the waning support of the right-wing of his party. Dr Treurnicht is a former head of the Broederbond, the secret Afrikaner movement.

The other significant appointment was that of Mr A. L. Schlebusch, at present Speaker of the House of Assembly, as Minister of Public Works and Immigration.

Mr Schlebusch was chairman of the controversial government commission set up by Mr Vorster two years ago to probe the affairs of the Christian Institute, the National Union of South African Students

and the Health Minister. He also takes on Planning, Environment and Statistics.

Mr Jan Looys, former Minister of Planning and Environment, is nominated for Speaker—Reuter.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Health Minister, also takes on Planning, Environment and Statistics.

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Crisis failed to hold up Japanese entertaining

From Peter Hatzelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 22

In spite of the recession, Japanese businessmen went on a spree after the oil crisis, dining and entertaining each other at a staggering cost of £3.102m a year. This figure exceeds the aid now being paid by the United States to the entire underdeveloped world.

According to statistics released by the National Tax Agency for the entertainment expenses of a business world long bemoaning its plight shut up by 17 per cent over the pre-recession boom level and is now equivalent to 10 per cent of the country's entire budget.

The survey of entertainment expenses of 1,300,000 companies (including small enterprises with little or no outlay under this heading) show that in spite of an overall decline in profits, Japanese companies are spending from 4 to 10 per cent of their income on entertainment, although close to a third of businesses recorded losses in the period.

Most lavish of them all is Minami and Co, the huge trading conglomerate, which is spending £26m a year on entertainment.

In addition to entertainment allowances, tax deductible donations to industry, charity, political parties, research and welfare organizations amounted to £270m. The bulk of the amount went to the ruling conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

While the average Japanese appeared to be shocked by the knowledge that the entertainment expenses of the business world are almost equivalent to the 1976 budgetary outlay for social welfare, a company director brushed complaints aside, maintaining that inflation had pushed up the prices of geisha houses.

In fact, while the exorbitant figure might astound Japanese businessmen's foreign counterparts, it is not surprising when one considers the manner in which hospitality is lavished on business clients.

Little or no entertainment is done in the home and it is unusual for a Japanese to invite a colleague or client home for dinner. Instead, clients are taken to geisha houses, restaurants, clubs and bars, usually at night.

Considering that Tokyo is considered the most expensive city in the world this can cost a fortune. According to their rank, executives are allotted a set amount for expenses. They simply sign the bill and the company picks it up.

Frugality is attached to high status. A business executive can shake even the most hardened foreign entrepreneur. The bill for a few drinks for three persons at a fashionable bar or nightclub in Tokyo's glittering and cosmopolitan Ginza area can amount to £50 within two hours.

The entrance fee to leading golf clubs—also paid up by industry—has shot up to £70,000. A night out at a well-known restaurant (without entertainment) can amount to nearly £100 a person for food and drinks. The ultimate in prestige—the traditional geisha houses—are more prohibitive.

In general the high level of expense accounts appeared to astonish the average man in the street today. "Business has been laying off workers and complaining about a recession, losses and increases in wages. If I spent one night out entertaining myself in a Ginza restaurant I would lose a month's salary," one company clerk said.

Correction
In a report on the Pakistan press on January 20, Mr Yahya Agha, the Pakistan Attorney-General, was incorrectly referred to as General Bakhtiar.

Plea by EEC for genuine effort at Cyprus talks

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Jan 22

The European Community sent Nicos to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus today, urging them to do their utmost to achieve a settlement. A correspondent writes: "The European Community writes to Ankara to request that it take action against Mr Mehmet Dikerdem, one of the Turkish Foreign Minister's 12 'supremes' because of an article in which he wrote for an independent newspaper, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The official statement said the article in the left-wing daily *Cumhuriyet* "not only fails to represent the Government's viewpoint, but is in total contradiction with Turkey's policy concerning Cyprus".

The article Mr Dikerdem called for an independent, base-free Cyprus.

Mr Dikerdem criticized the second Turkish military operation in Cyprus. He said Mr Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, who "expects nothing from the inter-communal talks, sees Turkish military presence on Cyprus as the only form of security, and makes no mention whatever of an 'independent Cyprus, free of all foreign bases'".

Ankara, Jan 22—Mr Caglayang, the Turkish Foreign Minister, will visit Washington next month to discuss reopening the American bases in Turkey. He will meet Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, between February 11 and 13 to discuss the conditions under which the 25 installations could be reactivated, the sources said.

Turkey closed the bases last July in retaliation for the American arms embargo imposed by Congress because of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus—Reuter.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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David Robinson

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Tennis

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
The 1976 grand prize is expected to pour about £12 million in prize money to men's tennis. The three last men's tournaments—Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and the French Open—last year, in 21 countries. Europe will have 21 of the tournaments and about 43 per cent of the prize money. The U.S. has 10 tournaments and 32 per cent of the prize money.

John McEnroe, of Commercial Union who runs the competition under the authority of the Men's International Professional Tennis Association, said that the 1976 players, the International Lawn Tennis Federation and tournament representatives, said they would not go to the U.S. "because what it set out to do—keeping tennis world-wide." Referring to the U.S. Open, he said, "excluding women" ("We tried hard to keep them in the fold"), he asserted that the U.S. is "a very uncaring, uncaring America and if it had not been for the grand prize, the same could have happened to the game."

As the hand price, now in its seventh year, is a loosely coordinated series of tournaments from May to November. They share a common framework of rules and common prize money, which means that, as the season progresses, players accumulate points as well as prize money. Each tournament is individually sponsored, but all contribute to a bonus pool which is also heavily subsidized by Commercial Union.

According to their 'points' award, at least six single players and 20 doubles players will benefit from the bonus pool, which this year is expected to amount to £250,000. Commercial Union is the sponsor of the Men's tournament to be contested by the eight leading points scorers in the

By Rex Bollman
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The six-day squash rackets festival at the University of Chichester, is an ambitiously diversified event with a special appeal that carries faint echoes of Wimbledon in the air. The prize, come what may, there will be no fewer than seven events featuring 72 men and 40 women.

It is unusual for a single squash tournament to provide for both sexes on such a comprehensive scale. The main event of the festival, sponsored by Slazentee, will be a men's event with five men to prize money between eight rackets. At first the players will compete in two groups of four and then in a final.

A system of play-off matches will then produce a final order from one to eight, with prize money ranging from £500 to £100. Competitors are all among the best in the country. They are Zaman, Alaudino, Wohlballer, Al-Jalhan, Nancarrow and Watson, who move on to Chichester from the prize tournament at Exeter. In the netball and softball events, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The field of 32 for the men's amateur A event includes 11 of Britain's 50 most highly ranked players. The most successful of the last eight will be Salem

Westervoort, Jan. 22.—Qamar Zaman, the world champion from Pakistan, thrashed Kenneth Hiscorne, of Australia, 9-0, 9-1, 9-2 in their first round match of the international squash grand prix tournament here last night.

Zaman was at his brilliant best and only took 13 minutes to beat Hiscorne. Geoffrey Hunt, of Australia, who won the first leg of the grand prix tournament in New

Rugby Union

McLean out of match with Barbarians

McLean's place is taken by Hindmarsh who will also take over the post kicking duties. Hindmarsh played an important part in the defeat of Gwent in midweek with four penalties and a conversion. He is the only change from the side who defeated Ireland.

AUSTRALIA: J. C. Hindmarsh; J. H. Brown; R. D. L'Estrange; T. A. Shaw; J. G. McLean; P. G. Hume; J. F. C. Jones; C. M. Carey; N. Graham; J. E. Lister; J. L. Lister; J. C. Prosser; J. E. Lane; A. A. Shaw.

Midlands-brought, when visit Gala on Saturday, are strengthened by the return of the famous "Lions" from the England replacement last week, at fly half in place of Trede.

Jack Mackay, the club's vice-captain has now gone to Canada and his place in the centre is taken by Sturman who was called in by the wing where Foster is recalled.

In the pack McConnell, the Army and Yorkshire forward, is replaced by Jim Wild and Tom Jones displaces Andy Hickling, unavailable at lock.

Northampton make one change for the match at Bristol—George, who has missed two matches while leading a school training party, returns at centre in place of Trevor Spring.

Dave Green, 23-year-old hard-punching light welterweight from Chatteris, with 11 inside-the-distance victories to his name, meets Billy Wailb (Cardiff) over 12 rounds at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on February 17. The contest will be chief supporting bout to the Chris Finnegan-Roy Rubin slug contest.

Norman Fox

Leeds United and Crystal Palace met in an FA Cup match time last year, the respective managers, Jimmy Armfield and Brian Allison, would probably have looked quite as composed as they will before tomorrow's round meeting at Elland.

Both are now enjoying the privilege of having gained two best lieutenants in the game. Allison has sometimes made known that his idea of football is not to take Crystal Palace players like Walsall or Halifax. Third division is not quite his and recently he has made a lot of talking people think that what a good coach he is so impresses or flatters him.

He wants to be known as a good manager, which is why his appointment as coach of that notable former Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspur and Queens Park Rangers player and part-time manager, Terry Venables, is not considered a duplication of his own.

It is at Selhurst Park, though Venables has shown ability to extract the best from any players—notably Platini, who seemed to have lost his way last year he sat with Venables as substitutes' bench and listened to some constructive criticism—the more dramatic influence the outcome of tomorrow's game will probably be that Brian Howe, coach to Leeds for more than three months.

Howe was one of the best of Arsenal's League and Cup-winning team of 1971. At

Terry Venables (left), who has been the best from Crystal Palace, and Brian Howe, Leeds United coach, who is now having a dramatic influence over tomorrow's game.

of that memorable season. A member asking him where he was going to play gave his suggestion that it was heading and interesting to go to to step up to a top-class conviction. It was a fact that he felt qualified for to do so. He was a member of the Bromwich Albion gave him a chance his much publicised to make this club the one in the country. He was a member of the West Bromwich relegated from the first division. He was a member of the club would not be promoted last year. Mr Howe was dismissed. He was a member of the club many a fallen British man. He was a member of the club and attempted the near a task of being adviser to the club while living in and coming. When Mr Armfield asked to replace Syd Owen as coach he was a member of the club and knowledge that despite joining the club the most successful Football club of the decade, he had a lot to offer. He was a member of the club and the theory that Leeds down themselves to be in the league by losing the European Cup. He was a member of the club and anyone still gave Leeds a high regard but felt it would not be a good idea to defend the club. He was a member of the club and the Leeds players were from Leeds remain in the team that

Ferry Harrison, who has been a full-time footballer since he joined Northampton United, of the third division, have been showing the first symptoms of football wingers' disease.

"I'm in national competition," says a party unit in the early stages of the illness, "and I am one of those of moderate means who suddenly land a surabonanza, the winnings have come before the cheque."

Peterborough's stroke of fortune was pulled out of the Football League by the fact that after Manchester United for the fourth round he at Old Trafford took the ticket for £10. The referee took £1 a head profit there.

The crowd will be close to 100,000 and it is expected that this proceeds from a League Cup run, two third matches against Nottingham Forest and one has the reason for the Peterborough board took the big money last week. They also had a good day at the ground, West Moss from Chesterfield, and are the sordid details of the club with an overall loss of £100,000.

"It's a bit like the nostalgia." It's our Wem-

bly," say the Peterborough players and here they are taking a lead from their manager, Noel Cantwell. Old Trafford was not so good for them, more his home for eight years.

"The best years of my football career were the standing at a club of the highest standard to captain a side with genuinely great players. In it was more than anyone else in the country. Peterborough Manchester is the area I would choose to live and work in football."

Cantwell was an established international with the Republic of Ireland and a first division left back with West Ham United when Manchester United paid £30,000 for him five years ago.

In 1960, "United were in the process of rebuilding after the crash of the 1958 team," he saw the best years of Bobby Charlton, Pat Crerand, Denis Law, Deans Viollet, Harry Gregg and Alex Young.

"I came to Peterborough as a Cup tie at Southampton when Matt Busby decided to introduce a new generation of players and Anderson they were called."

"My personal highlight was captaining the 1963 FA Cup winning side against Leicester City. It was a fine moment in the League but the Cup seemed to

man de Mesquita
visit to Valley Parade can
be described as every foot
ambition, but for Tooting
the visit was a triumph. Trin
ridford represents as much of
entire as going to Yerevan
West Ham.

Unhappily league
is at Bishop's Stortford
according to Laurie Hillard
for 35 years, the last 11 as
ry, this will be only the
time that the club have
been in the division.

The previous occasion was
Amateur Cup tie at Bishop
was long before
the present day, and
associated with the club.
Tooting manager, Roy
Dewhurst, who has been
manager nearer home. Last Wed
he spent the best part of
hours sampling the untold
treasures of the new. The
City play Woodgreen in
undistinguished third division
and the other side of the
table is to say that he did not
at Bradford as good an all-
round as Town, but he
have two danger men in
and Hinchins, whom he

described as "flying machines".
He was also impressed with Croke,
who is, it seems, having watched
him at several leading clubs.

Bradford City have repre-
sentatives at Sunday Lane for
third round replay and their first
round tie with Luton. It is
suggested that they will be the
underdogs rather than their non-
league opponents. Having beaten
Sutton United in a friendly (on
division side) in the third round,
Tooting will surely be hopeful of
beating Bradford City in the
fourth division side in the fourth
round.

If we play as well as we did
against Sutton, we may have
a chance of at least making them
back to Mitchenham," says Mr
Dewhurst and the relative
position. "It is a pity that
Bradford City make it difficult to
argue with him. But I saw
him at the end of Norwich City
hard time of it last Tuesday and
would suggest that the fourth
round tie is not far from the
lower reaches of the third.

Some will suggest that the long
journey to Bradford will be a
bed will work against Tooting,
but a run of success such as Toot-
ing have had in the past is a
past mood and the attendant pub-

Perry Harrison, the result of the second legs *roaring* League Cup semi-finals, established and consolidated two decades ago mudger.

In the past four years the teams have played away from home and they will play at Wembley. This Manchester City and Newcastle United, Tottenham Hotspur, and a one-goal lead was enough to send the territory quickly to their benefit and raced on to breast the first.

The City's 4-0 triumph over the Road was all the more routine because of the absence of the players who were a Tuatari and Booth. Even eyes still gloated, and they were being raised young players, acknowledging that their season of playing in the final.

The castle, blown on by storm force winds and some of the most powerful suppurating lungs in the *bovine*, made heavy weather of the game, and a 2-0 victory gate. Better heating should have accompanied that rip-roaring performance.

Very much at home at St James Park. The hurrying desire among the fans to play together together a heavy performance on February 23 than when they were sent twenty-two years ago to the FA Cup final. Liverpool went a moderate match 3-0 and a Newcast'ian victory, notably the Newcastle's MacDonald suffered in the process.

Newcastle, 11 times FA cup finalists, will face their first League Cup final appearance at Manchester City. The FA cup finals in their book, have already won the cup at Wembley in League Cup final in 1971.

In years, with so many battle honours and a record which it is surprising that the team has been in that state classified before. In the FA Cup final of 1975.

That day of 1975.

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Even a 90-per-cent "fit" Andrea Lynch has good reason for believing she will not be able to defend her national indoor 60 meters title at Concord tomorrow. After all she won't by a good two championships if she starts the race with the cramps she's—despite suffering from—jealous because of her arrival from New Zealand only two days earlier.

Andrea Lynch, 23, is a former Olympian, McNair, who accompanied her on a recent trip to the United States, sums it up: "Andrea still has to get used to the loss of her cramps, which she suffered this Christmas week on a two-week visit. But she was well in the States without any cramps, so she's lost her cramps this week and I believe she may still have the psychological edge over any woman who has cramps, even though Sonia seems to be bringing well as she has ever done."

This weekend's AAA and WAAA championships will be held at the Phillips Electrical Ltd. shop where earn Miss Lynch, as well as other outstanding competitors, selections for the British and Commonwealth Games from Britain and East Germany on January 31. After that Miss Lynch will have to wait for a long time to defend her European indoor 60 meters championship at Munich on February 21 and the world title at the World Championships in Helsinki on March 1.

Lynchman chess her more colorful

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Jan 22

[illegible]

Hamilton, N. Zealand, Jan 22.—The Indians warmed up for the first Test match against the English on Saturday, and with a heartening 141-run victory in their three-day match, they had a heady day. The spin bowlers, Chandrasekar and Prasanna, made the most of the dry conditions and the Northern Districts batsmen, sharing seven wickets for 53 runs today.

Chandrasekar, whose four for 22 was the best, was the New Zealand Test candidate, John Parker, the Northern Districts captain, and Prasanna provided valuable support with three for 16 off 51 overs. The Indians were 125-1 in their second innings when the New Zealanders had been bowling for 105 minutes and 135 minutes for victory.

The highlight of the Indians' second innings was a 399-run knock in the day was a valuable 59 in 135 minutes, including eight four-

[illegible]

Worcestershire County Cricket Club yesterday gave their blessing to the testimonial match for Brian Brain, Jim Yardley and Rodney Cass, three of the players who were released at the end of last season.

Michael Vockins, the county secretary, said the club did not have the funds to commission a testimonial, although Worcestershire were running their own appeal for the year. They are to raise money for the county by prizes and donations at raising at least £50,000 for the club.

Brian, a fast medium bowler who played 10 years for the county, is a left-bander, has gone to Northamptonshire and Cass, a right-hander, is coaching in South Africa.

Worcestershire has reported a deficit of £8,915 last year. Membership subscriptions rose by 50,000, race receipts were up by 50,000, and the county received other sources increased by £3,500, and the county's rate of TCCP contribution was £10,000. Total expenditure exceed £87,000, a rise in two years of £20,000, whilst players' and cricketers' salaries had risen by £48,000.

Bad Gastein, Jan. 22.—Rose Mittermaier, of West Germany, woo her first World Cup race of the season today, wiping out the memory of yesterday's controversy. She finished the two legs of the slalom half a second ahead of second place finisher, and stretched her lead from 39 to 46 points.

Mittermaier has to be a variation someone," she joked after her seventh win in 10 years of top-level racing. "I have to be a variation when I come after the favorite, like Marie Morscher, of Switzerland, won the first but was second on the second and was disqualified. Her failure, with victory almost in her grasp, gave her another good racing approach."

Bernadette Zurbieggen, also of Switzerland, showed her class by slipping into second place in the combination by winning the points race.

Malow results: For Miss Mittermaier, win has dominated women's skiing in season by consolidation of placing victory in slalom and for headstart race yesterday.

Miss Mittermaier said that she came within two seconds behind the winner whose she had been unable to find the right line in the slalom. She had lapped the early start.

Malow results: R. Mittermaier, 1:34.9; H. Mittermaier, 1:35.9; M. Nelson, 1:36.9; M. Nelson, 1:37.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:38.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:39.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:40.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:41.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:42.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:43.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:44.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:45.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:46.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:47.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:48.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:49.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:50.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:51.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:52.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:53.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:54.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:55.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:56.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:57.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:58.9; G. Mittermaier, 1:59.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:00.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:01.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:02.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:03.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:04.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:05.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:06.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:07.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:08.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:09.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:10.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:11.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:12.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:13.9; G. Mittermaier, 2:14.9; G. 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	Depth (cm)		Conditions		Weather (5 pm)	'C
	L	U	Fine	off Flare	Snow	
Andermark	45	100	Good	Varied	Snow	1
Top runs closed by wind						
Arosa	100	120	Good	Powder	Snow	-5
Heavy snowfall, upper slopes closed						
Fischbach	30	105	Good	Powder	Cloud	2
New snow, improved skiing						
Films	45	90	Good	Powder	Snow	1
Good snow, bad visibility						
Igls	20	40	Fair	Varied	Cloud	2
Good snow, upper slopes						
Isola 2000	90	110	Fair	Varied	Fine	-2
Black-packed snow, icy patches						
Klosters	100	150	Good	Powder	Snow	2
Avantenne danger, few runs open						
Lermoos	30	150	Good	Good	Snow	-1
Good powder, upper slopes						
Niederau	40	85	Fair	Heavy	Rain	1
Rain on lower slopes, snow above						
St. Anton	55	250	Good	Powder	Snow	1
Heavy snow, few runs open yet						
Times	25	75	Good	Varied	Cloud	-1
Lower slopes worn						
Verfer	15	70	Good	Varied	Cloud	2
Improved skis on new snow						

down a move

Tony Morley, Preston North End's £100,000 winger, rejected a move to Arsenal yesterday. Twice he asked the Arsenal manager, Bertie Mee for time to think over the move and after training at Preston phoned to say he was not interested in a move.

An Arsenal official said: "Although financial terms had been agreed between the clubs and player, Morley was reluctant to leave his family and friends in Lancashire."

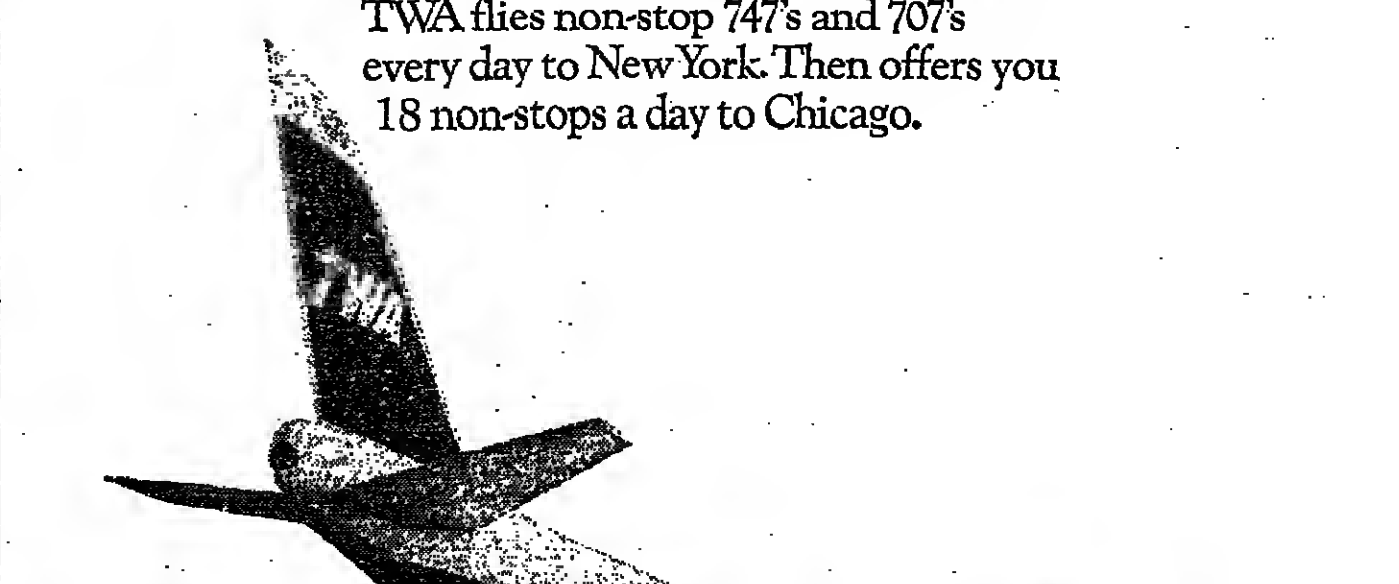
Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Black Hawks 3, New York Rangers 2; New York Islanders 3, Washington Capitals 2; Minnesota North Stars 3, Vancouver Canucks 1; St. Louis Blues 4, Kansas City Scouts 2.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Cincinnati Stingers 2, Cleveland Crusaders 2; Houston Aeros 3, New England Whalers 1; Minnesota Fighting Saints 6, San Diego Mariners 5; Quebec Nordiques 3, Calgary Cowboys 1.

[illegible]

1994



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Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IDY FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS

bsidy of overseas students is no longer a subject for discussion. It is now a fact of life. Last month the Government responded to this more critical climate when Mr Mulley announced that he had recommended that the increase in fees for overseas students in 1976-77 should be twice that for home students "as an interim measure".

This last qualifying phrase is important, particularly if it indicates that the Government is now determined to divorce the question of overseas students' fees from the proper level of education of the proper level of fees for home students. For almost ten years this important public debate has been condemned to take place in a shadowy world of nominal fees and notional costs. It has been bedevilled by ceaseless comparison between the fees of overseas and home students, which superficially appears to supply evidence of discrimination against foreign students but in fact is little more than an irrelevant distraction.

The level of fees for home students is an arbitrary administrative detail that does not reflect the real cost of higher education. What a university does not get with one hand—through fees, almost invariably paid by a local education authority, which in turn receives the money from the Exchequer through the rate support grant—it gets with the other—through grants from the University Grants Committee, which ultimately receives its money from the same source. The precise balance between the two is not of great importance, except to richer parents who are still expected to pay the fees and in economists interested in the redistributive effects of public expenditure.

The proper starting point for an informed debate about the level of fees to be charged to overseas students must be the degree to which it is believed their education in Britain should be subsidized by British tax and rate-payers. In the debate Lord Crowther-Hunt produced a figure for this subsidy of £110m a year. At a time when local authorities

have been asked to spend no more next year than this in real terms and substantial cuts in public expenditure are being contemplated, this seems a very large sum indeed.

According to the latest figures there are 95,000 overseas students in Britain, of which 42,000 are no burden on national finances because they are studying in private colleges or in industry or are of positive benefit because they are student nurses.

So the £110m subsidy for the remaining 53,000 works out at the impressive figure of £2,000 a head. At present overseas students pay fees of £320 and even next year their fees are unlikely to rise much above £400. Even if their fees were doubled, they would still be receiving a very generous subsidy. Although it would probably be unacceptable to charge foreign students the full cost of their education, there is a strong case for charging more than we do. Higher education in Britain is of excellent quality and compared with the United States very cheap, particularly because of the sinking pound.

Policy towards overseas students should be reconstructed on more rational foundations. There are three broad groups of such students. First, there are students from very poor countries whose education can be regarded as a form of aid. For them a high degree of subsidy remains justified. Secondly, there are students who are paid by their Governments to receive an advanced education in Britain. In these cases universities and colleges should try to shed any inhibitions and adopt an economically realistic approach. If nothing else, such bi-lateral agreements can provide a welcome addition to university funds in a time of enforced austerity. Thirdly, individual foreign students, who should certainly not be discouraged, should be expected to pay a larger share of the true cost of the education they receive. Any sensible policy on overseas students should be able to discriminate between these groups so that the subsidy goes to those who need it most. The present policy by treating all foreign students alike fails to do this.

S FOR RETICENCE

Committee of Privy on Ministerial Security. It is appointed during over the Crossman they were not asked : on that episode itself, they allowed it to influ- unduly. The whole air report is that of world who appreciate or some restriction on mer ministers may their memoirs but are e of the pitfalls in institute too rigid or system of control. the difficulty in the een that while there al principles to deter- conduct of a former these matters there for doubt as to how iples should be inter- What the privy have done is to try to ous doubt so that there s uncertainty in the to whether an indi- acting properly or not : therefore proposed ing rules, the first two should cause no diffi- : author "must not thing that contravenes ements of national

security operative at the time of his proposed publication", and "he must not make disclosures injurious to this country's relations with other nations". Those rules should not be too difficult to enforce so long as there is an Official Secrets Act or something like it. It is the third rule that presents the problem: "he must refrain from publishing information destructive of the confidential relationships on which our system of government is based". The safeguard is necessary but it is not easy to interpret. What precisely would destroy this necessary confidence? The report offers some guidance to the effect that the opinions of colleagues and advisers on government business should not be revealed and that an ex-minister should not make public assessments of those who have served him—which is perfectly reasonable so long as that includes only civil servants and not politicians.

Provided that nothing is revealed of the advice given by individuals still in the public service, this rule governing confidential relationships should apply, the report recommends,

DECISIONS FOR MR VORSTER

n on South Africa's istory in Angola has been for the past week. Mr like many prime min- ing trouble, has begun fting his Cabinet. He ly hiding for a broader from his party, and e deploying experience elations and in South a affairs. His object ht to deepen criticism ational Party that the nt is drifting into a s position in Angola, rom the West and so- vell from South African ion. The party has objections to govern- retiveness when things : well. But when there : in the air, lack of in- worries them as much : else.

there is trouble. The ican public does not : extent of its involve- Angola. It does not : as has happened to Mr confident policy of with black Africa.

Secrecy envelops defence matters and this extends to the "operational area", so that so far as the South African public is concerned, its government is fighting not an anti-terrorist campaign but a secret war. The scale of the involvement can only be guessed from the extension to conscript service and the call up of how many South Africans know how many South Africans are fighting in the operational area, that is, fighting. Russian-equipped Cubans in alliance with a black (Unita) army.

The South African regular army is only about 16,000 and the conscripts number about 30,000 young men—their youth is attested by those who are being paraded round Africa as the MPLA's prisoners of war (whether in conformity with the Geneva convention is another matter). For the first time South African families are hearing of their sons serving, not as volunteers, outside the country. Rumour feeds on Government silence.

Mr Vorster has therefore two decisions to make. The most

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The criticism of Christian Aid over relief project

From Sir George Sinclair, Conservative MP for Dorchester

Sir, I write as a former member of the Colonial Service and as a member of the board of Christian Aid, to express my strong confidence in the strategy and efficiency of the agency.

I was recently chairman of its aid advisory committee (which included outside expert help) set up to examine the history, development and present practice of Christian Aid and to make recommendations for the future. Our recommendations, which were accepted by the board last June, included a basic aim to concentrate our resources primarily on those countries with per capita annual incomes of less than £200. It is interesting that this decision preceded by several months the White Paper which made help to such countries a major objective of the government's aid policy.

I do not accept the suggestion that Christian Aid is under the control of amateur ecclesiastics who do not call upon the expertise essential for the work of development in the Third World today. On the contrary, my impression is that Christian Aid, while gaining immensely from the store of knowledge and experience built up by the missionary societies, is possessed of, and is to close touch with some of the best thinking about aid and development today and works in close collaboration with other experienced aid agencies both national and international.

Christian Aid has earned a high reputation in the developing countries for its ability to local needs and for effective aid programmes. I am confident that it will continue, by its work, to re-raise the wide-spread support in Britain that is enabling it to play an increasingly useful role in helping those countries that are described as "the poorest of the poor".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SINCLAIR,
House of Commons,
January 22.

Christian Aid across many years one was delayed by administrative error two years ago. That is the worst, and no other example of such failure has been advanced even by a stern critic.

Compare this—even if it prevented some, alas, small alleviation of the sufferings of that camp—with the fact that for a year there has been an immense diversion of time, energy and creative thought (which could have been used to advance our work for the world's needy) in order to cope with Mr Smithers' unending attacks. On my desk lie files inches deep.

Your readers may also care to reflect on another fact. Other charities have made unhappy headlines in recent years. They have revealed divided staff, conflict between staff and board members and so on. It is not the board of Christian Aid that is wholly united, and I do not know of any member of our not inconsiderable staff who offers any support whatever to Mr Smithers?

There is, of course, a body to which all agencies like ourselves are responsible, the Charity Commission. Should the Commissioners feel the evidence warrants an inquiry, we should do all in our power to facilitate it.

One further point. Mr Smithers says that Thaba Khuba was the name of the project in Lesotho to which he referred in his broadcast. His report on his visit there by before me as I wrote to you. It is a small agricultural college. There is no evidence that cattle-breeding forms any part of it. The total bovine capital expenditure was two beefers. It would seem difficult to run such an institution in Lesotho without such minimal provision. True, there is an animal husbandry officer there, but he primarily teaches the breeding of rabbits and poultry.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK, Director,
Christian Aid,
2 Sloane Gardens, SW1,
January 22.

From the Reverend Alan Booth

Sir, The nub of the matter raised by David Smithers and pursued as I know only too well over two years is whether an independent inquiry was needed into Christian Aid's affairs arising from the mistake which undoubtedly was made by a member of the finance office on one occasion. It was a tragic mistake carrying no suggestion of ill-will or casualness but hardly responsible for the consequences David Smithers so eloquently attributed.

As Director, I was not at all averse to such an inquiry, though it seems to me a vast and ponderous operation for what was a simple matter on which corrective action could be and was taken within the administration. But David Smithers' requirement was for a court before which he would be free to expand a general and destructive attack on many of his colleagues. His relations with them had so far deteriorated that undoubtedly they would have sought to be represented by legal advisers to protect them from the kind of assaults on their own character and performance they already had experienced. I have found it hard to believe that the great cost of time and money involved would be a proper use of our limited resources and would do anything more than magnify personal resentments.

Instead, I asked the officers of the British Council of Churches to make any investigation they wanted, join the facts and also pursued the setting up of new machinery drawing in a wider circle of expertise to assure us all that our development policies received even closer scrutiny than they had done before. Before I retired from the Directorship, this machinery was approved and ready to go into action.

I think I can say that no complaint of our work has been more thoroughly examined by officers of the British Council of Churches outside the Board of Christian Aid.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN R. BOOTH, Director of
Christian Aid, 1970-75,
Carnarvon,
Wickham Bishops,
Wiltshire, Wiltshire,
January 22.

Seychelles: end of British connexion

From the Prime Minister of Seychelles

Sir, Today at Marlborough House, agreement was reached over the constitution that will take Seychelles to independence on June 28, 1976, and to its birth as a republic.

To some observers this has been a drastic move and one which has been questioned, sadly, by those only aware of the happy image of the Seychelles and unaware of the political history of the islands during the past 12 years. I, for example, won two elections during that time on the basis of integration with the United Kingdom. (There was precedent of this, if not British: Reunion had its own occasion in part French.) My idea for closer links received no encouragement from any British Government. It became quite evident to me that from the moment Britain decided to pursue her policy of withdrawing from her East of Suez obligation, Seychelles would need to face political reality and go for independence.

Every day we have witnessed clear cut examples of a Britain committed to Europe and bent on riding herself of colonial responsibilities.

I should stress that the decision to become a republic was promoted by local political considerations and I am confident that our decision to seek this status will in no way be seen as a lessening of our friendship, respect and admiration for the British Crown and Her Majesty's people. This step can only enhance the atmosphere of unity that has existed in Seychelles since the formation of our coalition government last year.

Personally, I will be sad for me to see the lowering of the Union Jack for the last time on Seychelles soil: but at the same time one must respect the decision of a British Government policy that by the very nature of Parliament, carries with it the consent of the majority of people in these British islands. In my own islands there will be little time to reflect on days gone by or what might have been; there is much to do to meet the demands of independence and the aspirations of our people.

My colleagues and I in the Seychelles believe that this future will be filled with enthusiasm and positive-mindedness.

In saying farewell to our British ties, I would like to thank the United Kingdom. I am convinced that there are some who believe that Britain for a long time neglected us or had not done enough. The three, I can only say that successive Governments have apparently done what they considered just—and no doubt relative can hope for anything more than justice.

Finally, I would like to wish the British people the best possible fortune for their future and, if I may be so presumptuous, to ask them not to forget the qualities that have made Britain great.

I am, yours sincerely,
JAMES R. MANCIENT, Prime Minister of Seychelles,
At The Churchills,
Portman Square, W1,
January 22.

From the Director of Christian Aid

Sir, Normally I would be reluctant to weary your readers with further distasteful controversy, but the reputation of Christian Aid matters not chiefly to us in the British Isles but to the many overseas whom we can help.

In the light of the letters from Mr David Smithers and his friend, the Rev Robin Hutt, in your issue of January 22, I would just ask your readers to reflect on one question. Suppose an independent inquiry were held into the submission of a grant to the Lazarat Camp two years ago, what—according to Mr Smithers—would be the worst that could be revealed? It would be that we swiftly made a grant and cabled the fact that we had done so to the Bishop of Niger. The bishop was the person nominated for this by Mr Smithers. The presence of professional Red Cross organizers there. The dispatch of the grant was delayed, but the bishop never cabled back to say so. If that were discovered it would mean that out of some 450 grants made annually by

From Miss Celia Williams

Sir, Concerning the letter from Dr Slack, Director of Christian Aid, in The Times today (January 21) as to the Senior Projects Officer of Christian Aid and the staff member who accompanied Mr Smithers on his second visit to Camp Lazarat (when we discovered the non-arrival of the emergency grant) I wish to make it clear that I substantiate Mr Smithers' testimony concerning conditions at the camp. I certainly wept—as any other woman would have done when I saw conditions in the camp—though perhaps not so copiously as suggested in your report on Monday.

The staff member to whom Dr Slack referred must have been with Mr Smithers on his first visit two months before, when the need for food and succour for the destitute nomads was first discovered—and before the emergency grant was made.

I also wish to state that Mr Smithers, then a Deputy Director of

Detention of Mr Todd

From Lord Walton and others

Sir, We strongly support the plea made by Richard Atton on behalf of Geoffrey Todd in The Times of January 16. We cannot condone the original detention in 1972. Today with the talks at present in progress there can be no justification whatsoever for continuing to impose such stringent restrictions upon the liberty of a man who has rendered great service to the country and who is respected throughout the civilized world. We hope that Her Majesty's Government and all others who may have influence on affairs in Rhodesia will exert such pressure as they can upon the Rhodesian authorities to return to Mr Todd the freedom which has for so long been denied him.

Yours truly,
WALTON,
BLAKE,
MOLLIE BUTLER,
BYERS,
GEORGE BROWN,
JAMES R. BUSHOLME,
RONALD FRANK,
January 21.

The wonder of Concorde

From Mr D. J. Andrews

Sir, Your leading article, under the heading "The wonder and the folly," on January 21 is a depressing reflection of the serious situation which is serving only to destroy this country at the present time.

The implications of the successful development of Concorde, not only for this country and France, but also for virtually the whole of mankind must be incalculable. It is surely impossible to the point of arrogance to state that "the additional costs of going supersonic were, and are, disproportionate to the gain". This implies that Concorde is an end in itself whereas, of course, in terms of the technological "spin-off" it is in fact, the beginning of a whole new world—and who knows what gains that may hold for us?

Again, to suggest that we shall be "detested by all the future ages" because of our rapid consumption of oil is unbelievably short-sighted. No doubt the same was said of coal and timber long before oil was discovered. If there were known to be limitless supplies of these resources what incentive would there be for man to use his ingenuity to discover or invent others?

If Concorde is considered to be "nothing more than a splendid spec-

tacle and a dreadful warning" we must not forget that the same was said of the beams and layers of horse dung which hurried the streets of our towns and cities not so very many years ago and were inspected to be serious threats to the survival of the human race.

Those of us who still find it possible to have faith in man, or even better in God, must, for the very reasons you criticize, surely see the success of Concorde as a landmark providing the opportunity for a further leap forward in many fields of technology. Our responsibility is to ensure that the opportunity is grasped and properly directed. Maybe the Bishop of Kingston would be well advised to view the development in this light, since it surely embodies a superbly human achievement, rather than joining the band of short-sighted people who are prepared to knock this country whenever they get the chance and who fail to see the wood of opportunity for the trees of despondency.

I am not one who believes that the world can never provide sufficient resources for those living in it, but if we spend all our time hemoaning the prospect that will surely be the case.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. ANDREWS,
21 Church Lane, SW19,
January 22.

The film industry

From Mr Clive Exton

Sir, I am not by nature a pessimist: I was not one of those workers in films who expected nothing from the Prime Minister's working party on the Future of the Film Industry and who said that it was packed with know-nothings, has-beens and tuff-hunters. I defended it stoutly. I was mildly surprised at its composition—what were all those television people doing there? But I settled the unworthy thoughts and waited eagerly for the result of their deliberations. "Something will come out of this talent-packed assembly, you'll see", I told the doubters.

And I was right, something has come out of it—the coup de pied de l'âne. The five-year ban on showing feature films on United Kingdom television should be reduced to three years. Where have they been living, these people? Do they not know that the main reason that people do not go to cinemas in this country is the high quality of the television service and the fact that they have a choice of feature films—an average of 12 a week—bought for virtually nothing by both networks?

The report does, I admit, timidly suggest that producers and distributors try to get better prices for their films from television companies (Messrs. Milne and Tesler dissociating themselves—there's a surprise); I'm only surprised they didn't. I am, however, turning the whole film industry over to the task of getting moonbeams out of cucumbers.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE EXTONT,
21 Randolph Crescent, W9,
January 15.

Support for the crafts

From the Minister for the Arts

Sir, Having regard to Sir Gordon Russell's letter (January 10) I should like to add that I have said publicly that in respect of support for the crafts I am building foundations well laid by Lord Eccles, and I am happy to endorse Sir Gordon's tribute.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS, Minister for the Arts,
Department of Education and Science,
38 Belgrave Square, SW1,
January 20.

Low key

From Mr George Browning

Sir, Low-key is a technical term used in painting. It relates to a rather dull style with few highlights and little panache. Perhaps Sir Thomas Armstrong should rather have questioned the use of the word "usually" in your reporter's reference to the Prime Minister's unusually low-key speech.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. BROWNING,
18 Chesterford Gardens, NW3,
January 17.

Devolution

From Mr Oliver Stutchbury

Sir, In your issue of January 21 you report that Gerald Ford, the Minister of State, Privy Council Office, is saying:

"No government support will be forthcoming for separate Civil Services for the Scottish and Welsh assemblies when they are set up as part of the devolution proposals... the Government favoured the maintenance of a unified United Kingdom Civil Service."

Until I read this I thought and hoped that the party business on devolution. From this it is clear that its leaders mean no such thing. Would they please change their minds?

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
Vice-Chairman, Policy & Resources Committee, Greater London Council, Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1,
January 21.

The Falkland Islands

From Sir John Barlow

Sir, The United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee was formed in 1968 with the object of ensuring that the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands be entitled to exercise their right of self-determination free from all pressures direct or indirect, as this right is set out in the United Nations Resolution number 1514 of 1960.

The islands are 350 miles from the coast of Argentina. The people have made it clear that they have no wish to become an Argentine colony, which is the transfer of sovereignty would amount to. But they would like to have the genuine friendship of the people of Argentina and they are grateful for the recent help they have received from that country, in particular the establishment of a temporary air service pending the construction by Britain

of a permanent (although not entirely adequate) airfield.

The recent and abrupt departure of the Argentine Government from a policy of friendship is regrettable. Cooperation, as Mr Callaghan has pointed out, could bring real economic benefits to the Islanders and indeed to Britain and the Argentine. It is the wise and dignified way forward.

Meanwhile recent events have underlined the need for the extension of the airfield now under construction. This would enable transoceanic aircraft to be used and would give the islands a measure of independence in their communications with the rest of the world.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN D. BARLOW, Chairman,
The United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee,
Room 402,
London Wool Exchange,
Brushfield Street, E1.

Franglans

From Mr Mervyn B. Gidd

Sir, The Deputy Bailiff of Guernsey (January 15) reminds us of seventeenth century franglans with his mention of a brickbat.

Readers may be interested to read the whole account of the incident—both as a linguistic mix-up and as a sentencing exercise.

The prisoner "jett on brickbat a le dit Justice quo narrowly mist, et per ceo immediately fur inditment drawn pur Noy eovers le prisoner, and son dexter manus ampute and fix al Gibbet sur qoe luy mesme immediatelye hang in presence de la Court" (1631, Dyers Reports 18 b).

Demonstrators, beware.

Yours faithfully,
MERVYN B. GIDD, Clerk to the Justices,
Torbay Magistrates' Court,
The Court House,
Union Street,
Torquay.

Tenant farms

From Lord Jeffreys

Sir, In the arguments for and against the proposed legislation to provide for the succession in agricultural tenancies by near relatives, no one seems to have mentioned one aspect which I feel that tenant farmers and the NFU would do well to consider very carefully.

I refer to the valuation of tenant right for capital transfer tax purposes. Tenant right has nothing to do with tenants' working capital, but is a notional asset which may be realized by the tenant by agreeing with his landlord a price to be paid to him for the surrender of his tenancy. It is notional because it will vary from farm to farm according to the circumstances and needs of both the landlord and the tenant. In the majority of cases it is never

realized and at present lapses with the death of the tenant. But it is there in every case and its value can be considerable, sometimes as high as 15 years' rent which, at £200 per acre, gives a valuation of £3000 per acre.

If this asset is to be assessed for capital transfer tax at death, it would bear very hard on the majority of tenant farmers, whose only tangible assets are frequently their livestock, machinery and harvested crops, from which they are finding it hard enough to make a profit, anyway. If it is not to be assessed, let us all find a means of becoming tenant farmers.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JEFFREYS,
Marden Grange,
Derives, Wiltshire,
January 20.

Office staffing

Gerard Newman

During the last weeks, press criticism of the Foreign Office staff in embassies and around the world has been sidetracked.

at home in London, this and comfortable statement

North, Central and South America, we have found help and guidance which has been invaluable to our efforts. Assistance to make sure that our team meets the right people at short notice has been unfailingly given, often at personal inconvenience, and always beyond anything we had a right to expect. Where enquiries for our work in oceanic regions have resulted from our visits we have found the consulates and commercial secretaries at the embassies eager to help in promoting the British interest against foreign competition.

For a country like Great Britain that desperately needs to increase exports, it would be more sensible

to increase the number of high calibre men in overseas postings, and expenditures in this field, than to reduce them.

Criticism has also been levelled at the special benefits offered to the Foreign Service for the education of their children. Where, as is often the case, suitable schools are not available it is a small compensation to allow the children to have the stability of English schooling behind them.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NEWMAN, Chairman,
Seven Sea Engineering Ltd.,
12 Cadogan Lane, SW1,
January 12.

Tissue-matching study by transplant group

By Our Medical Correspondent

Careful matching of kidney and recipient is one factor that determines the success of kidney transplantation operations and its importance has been shown convincingly in the latest report from the London Transplant Group, which appears in *Lancet* this week.

That consortium of London hospitals was formed in 1969 to co-operate in kidney transplantation. From the start it set out to discover how necessary it was to attempt a close match between the kidney and the patient receiving it. The report is based on the results of 502 operations followed for up to six years.

Patients with kidney failure are kept alive by regular dialysis while waiting for a transplant operation, and in each case the HLA tissue antigens have been determined. They are markers similar to the more familiar blood group and are inherited from each of several hundred combinations of HLA antigens.

When a kidney becomes available from a patient dead or dying in hospital, again the tissue antigens may be determined. It is then relatively simple to find whether any patients on the waiting list have similar antigens to those of the kidney donor.

Ideally, the donor kidney and the recipient should have four antigens in common. Three out of four is still a good match, but poorer results may be expected when the score is two or fewer.

In practice the London group found that a match of four antigens could be achieved in only 10 per cent of cases, but a further 37 per cent had three antigens in common.

That group was further divided into subgroups 3a and 3b, depending on which antigens were shared.

As expected, better matched patients, grades four and 3a, did get the best results. In 60 per cent of cases their kidneys were still functioning 18 months after the operation, compared with fewer than 40 per cent of the patients given poorly matched kidneys.

Differences were even more marked in patients who had had previous kidney operations, but had developed some resistance to transplantation. In such circumstances, the report says, "matching is vital".

By no means all transplant surgeons have been convinced that matching of tissue types is of great practical importance. The quoted results should convince the doubters, the London Transplant Group maintains.

It adds that no better option is open at present to reduce the likelihood of rejection and to achieve the best results for the patient.

There is a practical corollary: if many more donor kidneys were made available from patients dying in hospital, surgeons would be able to be more selective and attempt transplantation only when there was a really good match between the kidney and the patient.

Even the delicate matter of the return of the three islands of Aldabra, Desroches and

Farquhar, excised from the Seychelles in 1965, posed no major difficulties.

Along with Diego Garcia, they were the subject of a defence agreement between Britain and the United States, but have not been used. Mr. Rowlands said that the Americans had agreed in principle to their return. Seychelles sovereignty over the islands was not in question and separate talks would take place on the return of the islands.

Mr. Manoham did not think that Aldabra's unique fauna would be damaged by the addition of hotels or an airstrip to the 20-mile long island, at present leased to the Royal Society.

Mr. Rowlands said the three islands accounted for a third of the Seychelles surface area, and would double the economic territory if the Law of the Sea conference agreed on a 200-mile economic zone. Superpowers need not bother to apply for bases, Mr. Manoham said.

The President will be elected by popular vote at the same time as election (next due in 1979) to the National Assembly. There will be 25 members, eight elected from the existing constituencies, the rest by proportional representation from party lists. From them the President will appoint the Prime Minister and 10 ministers. The independence constitution will be the supreme law.

Britain will provide capital aid of £10m over the first two years, tied to projects; and four years of budgetary guarantees totalling £17m.

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New figures evidence of population decrease

By a Staff Reporter

Figures released yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys provide further evidence that the population of England and Wales is decreasing.

Returns for births and deaths in 1975 show 602,126 births and 579,773 deaths, giving an increase of 22,353. In recent years, however, there has been a steady annual net of 40,000 to 50,000 more people emigrating from England and Wales than have entered as immigrants.

The figures for emigration in 1975 will not be available for some months but, unless the trend is reversed, the overall result will be a loss of population.

The number of live births registered has been dropping since 1964, but apart from some peaks the number of deaths has stayed static.

The drop in births is thought to have been caused by a reduction in the size of planned families, greater use of contraception and the economic situation.

The OPCS has been saying for some time that the population size is very fluid because the gap between an increase and a decrease is very close. The true size of the population will not be clearly known until the next census in 1981.

Through this century there has been a continuing tendency, which has reached a much higher level in some developed countries than in Britain, for the proportion of young people entering higher education to increase. Superimposed on this general social trend is a special situation in Britain, which may be expected to have a significant effect on the number of school leavers entering higher education.

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Another pertinent point relates to the slack associated with unfilled places in science and technology. One of the factors contributing to this phenomenon must be the options and choices at school level. The number of students taking "O" levels in physical sciences during 1965-1968 declined but during 1969-1973, there has been a steady increase of 10 per cent above the minimum. Was this the harbinger of a new trend? For the first time for many years a small swing back to science and technology was reported last autumn and it appears to be even more marked in the current admissions. If such a tendency continued it would not take very long to fill the vacancies in science and technology and this would remove any slack in the system. What then?

Another group, which is perhaps more relevant to polytechnics because of the traditions, is the mature student. First, there is the student who following some experience of life enrolls for full-time or part-time day or evenings for undergraduate, sub-graduate or professional courses. The experience of the Polytechnic of Central London suggests a significant increase in the numbers in this group. Currently 50 per cent of the full time students, 80 per cent of the part time students and 90 per cent of the evening students fall into this category. If the PCL enrolment of mature students is indicative of a national pattern, it would imply that there is a considerable backlog awaiting higher education. It would also suggest that enrolment figures of recent years have been wrongly interpreted as indicating a rejection of higher education whereas it may only be a choice to delay entry. Second, there is the student who requires updating in some aspects of commerce, technology, or management, and in consequence enrolls for mid-career courses. The numbers at the PCL have quadrupled in four years with over 8,000 students attending an extensive range of short courses last year. While, of course, it brings the great benefit of improving the utilization of educational resources, particularly through those courses mounted in the vacation, weekends or in the evenings, there nevertheless comes a point where such massive expansion of the continuing education programme itself puts

pressure on accommodation and staffing. One further factor, and potentially the greatest, relates to the proportion of women entering higher education. The latest DES statistics show a marked increase in the number of women entering polytechnics. Since 1972 only 19 per cent of the students on advanced courses were women, any approach to equality would make enormous demands on our education system.

Are the pressures arising from these factors beginning to exert these influences? Last autumn the polytechnic enrolment increased by 4 per cent which might imply an 8 to 10 per cent increase in new entrants and university enrolment increase by 2.8 per cent. This year reports suggest much larger intakes. This was against the backdrop of the much discussed slackening in the upward trend in student number (1.7 per cent a year between 1970 and 1974 compared with 8 per cent a year in the 1950s and 1960s). Better graduate career prospects and improved student grants may also be contributory factors. Whatever the reasons for the increase this academic year, it raises the question: "What happens if the rate of increase of entrants to higher education continues to rise?"

The consequences of educational planning become manifest for better or worse some five to ten years after the initial decisions are taken. It may be that in five years time the British electorate will be asking why they cannot obtain the higher education they desire. In particular, the movement towards more equitable educational development of women in our society could be halted. Those that have, in order to gain experience of life, delayed their further studies might find it difficult to return to full time education. This would indeed be ironic, in that it is the absence of that very age group when they were 18 which has been instrumental in reducing the provision.

Some disciplines and some institutions are already capacity limited. A planning exercise of 640,000 students or less will become a self-fulfilling prophecy, if a policy of not making full provision for the peak years around 1983 is adopted—a tempting strategy in a time of financial stringency. In fulfilling their responsibility to determine overall policy, the Government have a right to limit the number of people who will receive higher education. However, if in fact the Government has now abandoned the Robbins principle, the people have the right to know.

T. E. Burlin

The author is Pro-Director of The Polytechnic of Central London.

Passion and pathos on the ski slopes



Fabienne Serrat and Michel Dujon: a love-story that never quite was.

There are those who will feel that this article is sentimental. But those without a sentimental heart can quickly enough turn to the hard-headed stuff elsewhere in this paper.

The two principal characters in our story are Fabienne Serrat, women's world skiing champion, and Jacques Grosbois, the ski correspondent, among other things, of *Le Monde*.

It is common knowledge in the trade that Fabienne Serrat's triumph at St. Moritz, where the world championships were last held two years ago, went to her pretty head. I do not think this stands altogether true with the facts. She was a very good skier, but she was a very good skier.

It is hardly surprising that she was lionized (I assume there is no feminine equivalent) wherever she went in France, and particularly at the resort of Alpe d'Huez, near Grenoble, where she lives. Few people of her age (then 18) could have resisted the impression that she was God's gift to mankind. In approaching danger I felt as if I were looking at a very young girl, as if I contemplated her glow of triumph, her dazzling smile, her long black silky hair at the world championship press conference at the end of the competition. I place her second only to Brigitte Bardot in French feminine allure.

A year ago both Fabienne and Jacques were somewhere over the Atlantic bound for the north American section of the world cup when Jacques, who admits he had had a drink or two at the time, told Fabienne a few home truths, that she had grown too conceited for her own good, that her head was too big for her helmet.

From that day on, Fabienne's attitude towards Jacques changed. She was no longer a girl, but a woman. She was no longer a skier, but a skier. She was no longer a champion, but a champion. She was no longer a woman, but a woman. She was no longer a skier, but a skier. She was no longer a champion, but a champion. She was no longer a woman, but a woman. She was no longer a skier, but a skier. She was no longer a champion, but a champion. She was no longer a woman, but a woman. She was no longer a skier, but a skier. She was no longer a champion, but a champion. She was no longer a woman, but a woman.

Stock Exchange Prices

Mixed tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Today. Settlement Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 3
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
BRITISH FUNDS																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FOREIGN STOCKS																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DOLLAR STOCKS																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
INSURANCE																			
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS																			
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OIL																			
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PROPERTY																			
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RUBBER																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TEA																			
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MISCELLANEOUS																			
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SHIPPING																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MINES																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Nations fail to solve wheat pact differences

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

There is still a wide divergence of opinion over a successor to the 1971 International Wheat Agreement, after three days of talks in London by a preparatory group of the International Wheat Council, according to Mr Richard Bell, the United States Assistant Agriculture Secretary.

The points at issue, he said yesterday, were:

- 1-The form a grain reserve stock system should take. The United States, as well as India and other developing nations want reserves as food security. Other groups including the European Economic Community, see stocks as a market stabilizer and would use market prices, rather than food needs, as a trigger for their release.

- 2-Management of a reserve system. Mr Bell told Reuters that the United States insisted that the main stockholder should be the private sector. Other countries apparently want a state-managed reserve.

- 3-Prices. The Soviet Union, Australia and Canada want a new agreement to contain maximum and minimum prices, as in the old-type agreement. "This is not of interest to the United States," Mr Bell said, "and there is wide divergence of view here."

Mr Wilson sees signs of upturn

By Our Political Staff

Although living standards will continue to fall in the months ahead, the first signs of an upturn in the economy have appeared, Mr Wilson told the French Chamber of Commerce in London last night.

The Prime Minister said there were encouraging signs that the revival to the world economy had at last begun. This was certainly true of the United States economy. The recovery measures taken last autumn by the European governments, including France, were also beginning to have their effect.

On the British economy, Mr Wilson said: "Industrial production in the three months to November was 1.5 per cent above the level of the previous three months. There are clear indications over a wide range of industries that output is beginning to rise again. There was also an improvement in the last CBI monthly survey of industrial trends."

"The rise in output will, of course, work to bring down the levels of unemployment," Mr Wilson said. "But as past experience has shown us, the effect on numbers is slow, and it would be wrong to expect any dramatically sudden improvement."

"But our prospects in Britain and this is equally true of France, do not depend on the climate of the wider world trading community." In 1975 Britain had prepared for a revival in world trade. "Our measures to regenerate British industry are well under way," Mr Wilson said.

"North Sea oil is flowing. There are growing signs of world economic recovery, and there is the continuing success of the Government's counter-inflation policy."

'No strikes' proviso in Chrysler aid deal

Continued from page 1

the Government (as primary obligator, not merely as surety) the repayment in full by its British subsidiary of the loan, and undertakes this even if its British subsidiary defaults in repayments on written demand from Whitehall.

Further, the corporation has accepted "a continuing absolute and unconditional security binding on Chrysler Corporation" until any due monies are paid. The corporation has waived "legal limitation, immunity or discharge or incapacity or other circumstances" in accepting this obligation. Nothing shall prejudice the Government's right to recover taxpayers' funds.

So tightly is the guarantee drawn that, even if the American company collapses or merges, the Government's rights remain.

In the main agreement, the corporation has accepted a whole series of stringent terms over and above those accepted by the assisted British subsidiary, in a pledge that any legal wrangle may only be brought in the English courts and the corporation "generally and unconditionally accepts the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts."

The British subsidiary is charged with conducting an efficient business and not to make substantial business changes without government consent.

Loans or investments outside Britain need written approval. The Government has to be furnished with quarterly accounts and other important information it may need, and no substantial assets can be sold without consent (that is, anything which is 20 per cent or more of CUK's gross assets).

Chrysler is also required to ensure that transfer prices of products and charges for services between companies in the Chrysler organization "shall be determined on an arm's-length basis, which basis shall be

Inflation cooling, prices board says

By Ronald Emley

There is abundant evidence that the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom is slowing down, according to the latest Price Commission quarterly report, published yesterday.

Introducing the report, Sir Arthur Cockfield, the chairman, said that the situation offered more hope than it had for a long time.

The key to ensuring continued improvement, the report says, lies in the close observance of the £6 pay limit which has so far been "universally observed" and prices will "now increasingly reflect the benefit of lower pay settlements."

During the three months covered by the report (September to November inclusive) the commission's own index of price increases rose by 4.2 per cent compared with 4.7 per cent in the second quarter.

Sir Arthur said that the December figures showed only a 1.5 per cent increase in the index despite price rises being

strongly influenced by the cost effect of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries increase in October. He was hopeful that the January figures would show further improvement.

Figures issued today by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply indicate a less encouraging situation. They suggest that while the trend of average price rises is still downwards, the number of companies imposing increases is going up.

A survey recorded 228 separate rises from suppliers in December, the highest total for three months. The institute says that there is a growing number of companies imposing smaller but more frequent rises, and that this may indicate less of a downturn in inflation pressures than contained in the Price Commission report.

According to the Price Commission, the highest single factor influencing prices during

the quarter was oil price rises, and the report comments that they contributed towards preventing the rate of inflation falling as much as it otherwise would have done.

It is "a matter of some relief" that the increased oil prices have not reversed the trend of falling rate of inflation, the commission says.

Nearly half the rise in oil prices was caused by the falling value of the pound during the reporting period. The decline in sterling's value is "a major problem."

The only way of stabilizing the value of sterling and thus the upward pressure on prices is to reduce domestic inflation. The report places great importance on this course of action.

Profit margins in the third quarter slipped to below 50 per cent of reference levels. This reflects the fall in industrial output and the rise in labour and other costs, which could not be entirely recouped in in-

creased prices, and therefore squeezed profits even further. This means that profit margins are now at their lowest level since price controls were introduced. However, Sir Arthur said that the average figures could be misleading.

Some sectors, such as brewing, were doing quite well and were nearly at the limit of their allowable margins. Others, such as motor manufacturing, were running at a loss. Sir Arthur was hopeful that as the £6 pay limit increasingly affected companies and thus reduced costs, the squeeze on companies may ease.

During the reporting period the commission modified its rejected proposal of the withdrawal of 261 price rise applications from manufacturers in categories one and two. This saved the consumer £121m in a full year.

Because gross profit margins in the distributive sector were on average 14 per cent below reference levels, this saved the public about £375m a year.

Intervention by central banks put at \$2,000m

European bankers estimate that central bank intervention in the first three weeks of January totalled at least \$2,000m (nearly £1,000m) gross on the most conservative calculations available.

The calculation is largely arrived at on the basis of published figures.

It does not include a large proportion of European joint float intervention or any estimate of the extent to which the United States authorities have cooperated with their counterparts in the foreign exchange markets.

The bankers report that since the Rambouillet exchange rate agreement of November last year the Group of Ten central banks and the Swiss monetary authorities have apparently embarked on one of the most intensive periods of intervention in the past 34 years.

The disclosed figures for intervention over the past three weeks include that for Italy netting \$528m to support the lira before the sudden closure of exchange markets in Italy from Tuesday night.

Switzerland, in the first week of the month, intervened for a net \$425m to stabilize the franc, while other stable intervention totals are building up this month in France and Japan.

The Bank of England is also believed to have been a net buyer of foreign exchange.

While the level of intervention has reportedly intensified since Rambouillet, there is still no clear indication of the extent in which exchanges between the central banks have been activated.

The American authorities have said they consider adequate the existing exchange network of nearly \$20,000m in the light of the Rambouillet exchange rate agreement.

EEC aims to replace American computers

From David Cross
Brussels 22

A decision to modernize and expand computer operations at the European Commission's calculating centre in Luxembourg was announced yesterday.

Tenders are to be invited for the supply of new equipment to replace existing IBM and CII computers, which will not be able to cope with the increasing workload expected after 1978.

As a staunch supporter of the Community's computer industry the Commission is hoping that European companies will submit competitive tenders. Selection of European equipment would avoid the outflow of funds to the replacement of an ageing IBM computer by a more advanced model from the same American group.

Part of the new equipment would be used to expand telecommunications facilities, which have only recently been introduced in the Commission.

Kenneth Owen writes: Britain's International Computers will be in a strong position to bid for the European Commission's new computer contract.

Since 1973, when the decision to re-equip from IBM was made, two factors have strengthened the position of the British company.

First, ICL has introduced its new 2900-series computers, which are specifically aimed at telecommunications applications of the type envisaged.

Secondly, the attempt to weld together the separate computer efforts of Siemens in Germany, Philips in the Netherlands and Comptel in France into a single European operation under the "Unidex" banner has collapsed.

ICL has already gained a significant order for a large computer system for the European Space Agency.

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UK official heads Intertanko panel

By Peter Hill

International efforts to reduce the huge oversupply of tanker tonnage which threatens shipowners, banks, shipbuilders and governments, are to be directed by a former top British civil servant.

Sir James Dunnett, who retired nearly two years ago as permanent secretary at the Ministry of Defence, has accepted one of the toughest jobs in the marine world by taking up the chairmanship of a liaison committee established in London under the aegis of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (Intertanko).

This committee, set up after a conference last month attended by representatives of the shipping, shipbuilding and banking communities, is to impress on governments the scale of the tanker crisis and the serious implications if no remedial action is taken.

A report prepared by a four-man team, set up by Intertanko and considered at last month's meeting, called for the scrapping of 55,000m (about £2,413m) over the next three years in rescue measures. This they argued would prevent losses of \$15,000m over the next five years.

Intertanko estimated that the total mortgage on existing tankers and tonnage under construction or on order at present amount to some \$35,000m with half accounted for by government credit and half by bank finance.

The pressures on shipping companies operating in the tanker market are growing all the time with no sign of an improvement in shipping freight rates.

But the coordinated package put together by Intertanko which involves cooperation between four participants, establishing effectively a cartel, faces some major obstacles. American companies have remained outside the discussions so far in view of anti-trust legislation in that country.

Business Diary, page 21

European dismay over steel curbs

From Our Correspondent
Brussels 22

European Community today expressed its concern that a new American move designed to restrict imports of specialized steel products might lead to "damaging protectionist methods."

Members of the European Commission pointed out that difficulties appeared to be of a short cyclical nature and were general in industrialized countries.

Their message was transmitted to Mr Frederick Dent, President Ford's special trade negotiator, who was in Brussels for discussions about the continuing multilateral trade talks in Geneva.

The commissioners also drew attention to the danger that measures to protect production at a time when many countries were still suffering from the effects of world recession, could snowball and provoke others. They expressed the hope that the American Administration would use the possibilities open to it to avoid taking measures to restrict imports.

The United States international trade commission recommended last week that import quotas on products like stainless steel be imposed for a five-year period. EEC countries, Japan and Sweden would be most affected by any decision.

The trade commission argued that increases in imports of specialized steel would be a substantial cause of serious injury to certain American industries.

From Mr P. M. Bacon
Sir, Having experienced a life-time of working for a leading and highly successful British insurer, I am permitted to offer an answer to Mr Montlake's letter of January 12?

It is firstly necessary to clarify the terms "agreed value" and "his (that is policyholder's) value" which he employs. It is secondly necessary to ascertain the basis on which the value has been assessed.

"Agreed" value must involve at least two parties, usually the insured on the one hand and the insurer on the other. The basis will normally either be market value which will include site value and therefore not applicable for insurance purposes or it will be the cost of replacement in similar capacity, style and materials. Both bases will, of course, be very susceptible to the effects of inflation and both, in varying degrees, and assuming that private dwellings are being discussed, to individual characteristics such as period features.

Insurers have long recognized that underinsurance can be a major source of loss to an insured, and indeed to their own funds, particularly in periods of market inflation, and have consistently warned and reminded the insured in a variety of ways of the necessity of protecting his interests by the regular review of the adequacy of sums insured.

Quite patently, if an insured elects to insure a building for only half its anticipated cost of replacement then, in the event of its destruction, he will only receive compensation sufficient to replace only half of the building. This is all he has had paid premiums for.

If an insured expects more, then he will realize that the balance could only be forthcoming on the basis, in effect, of charity from the premiums paid by more prudent insureds who have maintained their sums insured fully adequate to their needs and have paid their contribution to the fund proportionately.

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How retail pricing has helped to make shop staff the 'new poor'

From Mr J. R. Symonds

Sir, Considerable unrest is beginning to develop in the retail trade among shop staffs. They are aware that in factories and industries wages are running at £45 or more per week for 40 hours work, whilst their basic wage is fixed by the various Wages Boards at around 65p per hour (£26 per week) outside London.

As the financial manager of a fairly substantial department store, I can sympathize with their point of view but at the same time know that retail shops are not in a position to provide a real remedy. The effect now is that low shop wages are subsidizing the standards of other workers and the shop worker has become the

"new poor". Even agricultural wages are 91p per hour. One cause of this is that the Government are by various means keeping retail prices artificially low. Another is the cost method employed by manufacturers. In costing out an article, they include all their charges, including high wages and profit to obtain a wholesale price. Thereon their method in arriving at a recommended retail price (this to become the price to the wholesale price and then add where applicable 8 per cent VAT).

The markup of 50 per cent was settled many years ago and has never been changed. This is the profit margin left to retailers from which to meet all their costs. And it is completely inadequate in these days of inflation (buying in ever rising overhead costs, one in the manufacturing sector seems willing to alter this as the depressive wage is a result).

Although I hesitate to say this, the only remedy is for workers to organize themselves into a strong union and then to sue the Government to improve the structure and the end, their own wages. Unless they take the initiative like the miners, one sees now they will get nowhere.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. SYMONDS,
W. F. Chambers & Son,
Market Place,
Dereham, Norfolk NR19 2AA
January 15.

Effect of taxation changes

From Mr Henry Toth

Sir, I am glad that Professor Kennedy (January 14) has raised the taxation issue in the field of company finance. It may interest your readers that we have started a research project on the subject "Economic effects of taxation changes" and are examining published accounts and other sources to discover answers to the following questions:

1. How, if at all, has the introduction of the imputation system of corporate tax affected distribution policy?

2. How did the new system affect trading abroad and double taxation relief?

3. Have the new investment allowances—first year allowances—led to increased investment in plant?

Henry Toth, Senior Lecturer, Department of Accountancy & Taxation, School of Business Studies, City of London Polytechnic, 84 Moorgate, EC2M 6SQ, January 15.

Under-insurance: applying the 'average clause'

From Mr H. A. L. Cockrell
Sir, I fully accept the assurance of the Secretary-General of the British Insurance Association (January 14) that insurance companies will deal fairly and quickly with storm claims. I know well that companies take a liberal view on household under-insurance.

But if household insurance policies are based on a full value declaration, and the declaration is untrue, as it must be, in the event of a claim, would not insurers be within their legal rights in declining liability altogether? Is it satisfactory that the treatment of policyholders' claims should be on a discretionary basis and not on a contractual basis? The situation could be rectified by requiring insurance companies (a) renouncing their right to decline liability in the event of under-insurance, and (b) inserting a modified form of the average clause found in policies on commercial property whereby insurers pay claims only in the proportion that the sum insured bears to the value of the property. This principle could be applied to household policies where, and only where, the proportion is less than a specified percentage.

Perhaps it should be added that the standard form of Lloyd's Comprehensive Policy (Private Dwellings) includes a clause which states that the Secretary-General refers to would thus be defined.

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PO review body omission

From Mr D. R. Vickers

Sir, Now that the names of those people who will serve on the Carter Committee inquiry into the running of the Post Office have been announced, it becomes clear that just about every interest is represented except that of the major postal services themselves. Yet such users exist and support the work the Carter Committee will have to do.

It seems strange that they are left out.

Yours faithfully,
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HAWKINS AND TIPSON
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INTERNATIONAL ROPEMAKERS

Results for the year ended 31st August 19

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

MESSENGER MAY
BAVERSTOCK

PASTORAL VIEWS—5 Beds—Tennis Lawn

Sunny family house with cottage charm and possible annexe. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.
260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

FLEET, HAMPSHIRE (Waterloo 45 minutes)

Superbly presented house, semi-rural situation with part wooded grounds about 15 acres. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, English style kitchen/living room, utility room, 3 car garage, double glazing, Gas, 200 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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Sit in approximately 1 acre of land overlooking the Thames Valley with panoramic views. A reproduction of a small Tudor house in the style of an Elizabethan house. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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OFFERS OVER £52,000

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SURREY

Lately modern executive house in country setting with all town amenities nearby. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

Woldingham 19031 2058

IDEAL PRIVATE

RESIDENCE,

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Offices

£22,500. Lately modern executive house in country setting with all town amenities nearby. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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OPPORTUNITY OF

BARGAIN, £39,500

OUTSKIRTS OF LUTON. Superb character house with 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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TO LOVERS OF THE

MODERN

FOREST ROW—£55,000

Close to Ashdon, Forest Row, 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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BETWEEN FOREST ROW

AND HARTFIELD

£40,000. Overlooking Ashdon Forest and lovely views. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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OUTSKIRTS OF LOVELY

CROWBOROUGH

SUPERB VIEWS

Luxury 4 bed, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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ARUNDEL—centre, Enchanting

fine cottage, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep

£40,000. Overlooking Ashdon Forest and lovely views. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

Woldingham 19031 2058

NORFOLK FARMHOUSE, Mr. & Mrs.

S. & W. C. 211,500, Chichester

£40,000. Overlooking Ashdon Forest and lovely views. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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WHAT'S NEW ON THE

HOME FRONT?

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If you want to sell your new home in the right place for the right price, you can't afford to forget those four dates. Because these are the days The Times will be running the ever-successful

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February 13th, April 30th, July 9th and September 24th.

Ad rates are only £12 per s.e.c. small display, £12 per s.e.c. full display.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

HARROW-ON-THILL

ATTRACTIVE small town house

semi-detached, on slope of hill

backing on to open space, 3

bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

RICHMOND, Riverside modern

semi-detached, on slope of hill

backing on to open space, 3

bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

HAMPTON, Queen Anne style

house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception

rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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PROPERTY TO LET

COTSWOLDS—A charming

cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception

rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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SHARE MODERNISED country

cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception

rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

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260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

EAST SUSSEX, 3 bedrooms,

2 reception rooms, kitchen,

utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

PROPERTY ABROAD

SPAIN

Cartegena Region

40,000 sq. m. OF LAND

FOR SALE

Water on site, electricity

nearby, perfectly located for

convenient access to the

beach, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

TUSCANY, Old house in superb

location, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception

rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

BUILDING LAND

4 ACRES OF LAND on main road,

suitable for building, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

PROPERTY WANTED

SMALL HOUSE, bungalow required,

suitable for conversion, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Inner London Education Authority

Notice of the proposed

reorganisation of the

Authority, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

HOUSEBOAT, THAMES, Central

London, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception

rooms, kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

FENTIMAN ROAD, LAMBETH,

4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms,

kitchen, utility, etc. Oil C.H. Garage, conservatory, 1 acre, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep.

8 Quarry Street, Guildford, GU2 9JG.

260 Fleet Road, Fleet 2101.

HOUSEBOAT, THAMES, Central

London, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Valuation surplus the key to rise at S & P

By Margaret Stone

Save and Prosper, Britain's largest unit trust group, showed a profit increase from £1.5m to £1.7m in the year to September 30. The largest single contributor to group profits was the valuation surplus

thrown up by the insurance side amounting to £1.05m compared with £580,000 the previous year.

Unit trusts contributed £550,000 to pre-tax profits against £330,000. The dividend has been increased by the most allowed to 32p.

At the end of the year the group had funds under management worth £717m against £495m 12 months earlier.

Save and Prosper is a privately-held company with the investment trust company, Atlantic Assets and Associates, and merchant banks Barings and Robert Fleming each holding a 25 per cent stake.

Chairman is Sir Andrew Cornwall and managing director Mr David Maitland.

SE investigates market in share options

The Stock Exchange is to take a further look at the call by some member firms for the creation in London of a market in share options.

Markets to share futures have proved highly profitable in the United States, and several European stock markets have considered similar developments.

The Council of the Exchange has considered the report from a special committee and it will now form working parties which will report on the degree of probable support among member firms for a futures market; the degree of support for a membership; and the provision of financial and technical resources.

The Council statement said that it will take into account the possible role of the Exchange in this market, international developments, particularly as the setting up of a market outside London could lead to a by-passing of the United Kingdom stock market. On the domestic front, the working parties will consider the degree of support for a market in share options, the degree of support for a membership, and the provision of financial and technical resources.

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AL NEWS

Setback depresses Lincroft Kilgour

er cent in the second half, and yet there are no clear signs of improvement.

The Dutch companies, in a second half, accounted for an extraordinary debit of £66,000. The attributable profit plunged from £134,000 to £104,000. The final dividend is 0.61p gross, against 1.70p, making the year's total 1.32p, compared with 3.01p. Earnings a share are more than halved to 2.7p. The board expects a profit improvement in the current year.

Cautious cheer at Anglia TV

A 32 per cent recovery in second-half pre-tax profits to £23,000 takes the Anglia Television Group to a second-best overall pre-tax profit of £147m for the year to October 31. Turnover rose from £8.02m to £8.89m and Lord Townshend, the chairman, is cautiously optimistic. Shareholders will receive a gross dividend of 10.45p, against 9.56p. Earnings a share are 13.29p, against 11.56p.

Lord Townshend says that advertising revenue was slightly higher than last year in spite of the recession, and programme sales both at home and overseas improved "significantly".

Pre-tax profits did not include a profit of £117,500 made mainly on the sale of shares in Hongkong Television. A further charge of shares has since been sold to bring in £240,000.

Bigger payout from Cowan De Groot

Cowan De Groot, in toys, giftware, electrical wholesaling, hardware and machinery, has raised the interim dividend from 0.67p to 0.77p, allowing for the nine-for-four scrip issue last August. The board also recommends a final dividend of 1.61p, bringing the year's total to 2.38p, against 1.81p.

The dividend rise is helped by record earnings of £556,000, compared with £503,000, for the first half year to last October 31. Turnover rose by more than £2m to £9.3m.

Mr Derrick Cowan, chairman, reports that toys and giftware have improved.

Hallite halves profit

Lower level activity in the mechanical engineering industry is responsible for the halving of pre-tax profits to £200,000 at Hallite Holdings in the six months to mid-November. The group makes synthetic rubber and plastic precision seals.

Turnover was down from £23.2m to £19.2m, and margins fell from 18.2 per cent to 10.31 per cent. But gross dividend rises from 2.61p to 2.69p. The value of incoming orders

Liner wants £295,000

A fresh addition to the list of companies seeking cash through rights issues to shareholders was Liner Concrete. It is calling for £295,000 in the form of a one for three offer at 13p a share.

The board of Second British Assets Trust is true to its word in reporting a fall in income from £1.37m to £1m in 1975, together with a reduction in dividend from 5.49p to 1.54p a share. At the annual meeting in December, shareholders were told that a policy of placing investment policies on a "long term capital growth" track would mean a lower dividend.

Second Brit Assets

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Lookers held back

The trading profit of Lookers, a vehicle distributor and engineer, jumped from £482,000 to £770,000, in the year to last September 30. But after charging £375,000—spread over the past two years—as an anticipated earnings surplus under the Price Code, pre-tax profits fell 18 per cent to £395,000. Turnover advanced from £21m to £25m. The final dividend is 1.86p gross again, bringing the year's total to 2.97p, the same as before. Earnings a share fell from 3.4p to 2.8p. The board warns shareholders that counter-inflation legislation will "seriously restrict" the company's profit.

Rank Precision

Results from Rank Precision Industries (RPI) for 1974/75, the year ended October 31, show pre-tax profits of £28.89m for the year to October 31, compared with £29.44m previously. There is no final dividend, the company having already paid an interim 50p a share against a total of 47p in the previous year.

The group is wholly owned by Rank Organisation and its chief sources of income are companies jointly owned with either Rank Organisation or Rank Xerox. Rank Precision received some £25.5m before tax from associates this year.

Societies' growth

Assets of the Ebenham and Gloucester Building Societies by 21.8 per cent to £35m during 1975, while reserves increased to 3.5 per cent at £12.4m and liquidity was up at £66.5m, or 19 per cent of total assets. During the year the societies lent £31.7m to 10,500 housebuyers compared with £46.92m to 6,800 borrowers in 1974.

The Gateway society, formerly known as the Temperance, almost doubled its mortgage lending last year with advances of £78.7m compared with £39.9m the previous year. Assets of the society rose by £59.6m to £387.9m. The liquidity level is 20.4 per cent.

Trianco holders told to reject C & S pref bid

Mr Lawrence Webb, who was voted off the Trianco board last October after a fight, has advised shareholders to reject Central & Sheerwood's 26p preference share offer. He says holders who accept the offer would forfeit all right to dividend arrears, which by March would amount to about 6.5p gross. In addition, he says, shareholders have the right to participate in profits through further dividends up to 4.3 per cent gross a year.

Marston reports record interim

Marston, Thompson & Evered, one of the last independent brewery groups, shows no sign of ailing. Pre-tax profits for the half year to last September 30 were again a record. This time the increase was 32 per cent to £1.5m. This follows a 12 per cent rise to £2.2m in the last full year. Turnover jumped from £6.4m to £8.7m. At the annual meeting in October the group pointed to obvious reasons such as the hot summer for the sales increase, but it warned shareholders that the employment situation could prove difficult during the winter. So far, it says, sales are "satisfactory". The interim dividend rises from 0.83p gross to 0.95p.

Vita-Tex daves 58 pc

The pre-tax profits of Vita-Tex, the warp knitted fabric group, dived 58 per cent to £89,000 in the first half-year to last October 31. This follows a difficult 12 months to last April 30, when profits more than halved to £226,000. Turnover fell from £2.6m to £2.7m. But the dividend is 1.79p gross again. The board reports that output is now at its highest for over a year and profitability is improving.

Anglo American Gold Investment Company Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 56

I hereby give that dividend No 56 of 150 cents (1974: 150 cents), being the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1975, has been declared payable to the holders of the shares of the company registered in the books of the company on 6th February, 1976 and to persons upon No. 56 marked "South Africa", detached warrants to bearer. This dividend together with dividend of 110 cents per share declared on 975 makes a total of 260 cents per share for 74: 250 cents).

Transfer registers and registers of members will on 7th February to 20th February, 1976, both in the United Kingdom and in the Republic of South Africa, be open for inspection at the offices of the transfer secretaries in the United Kingdom and in the Republic of South Africa. Registered shareholders of the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom dividend on 2nd March, 1976 of the of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any holders may however elect to be paid in South Africa provided that any such request is received by the company's transfer secretaries in the United Kingdom on or before 6th February, 1976.

Dividend is payable subject to conditions which are set out at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison
London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct,
EC1A 1AJ.
January, 1976

Briefly

VINTEN GROUP

Turnover, £1.4m (£821,000) for six months to September 30. Pre-tax profit, £136,000 (loss £45,000). Dividend is 0.77p (0.64p) and final to be "at least maintained".

DERRY TRUST

Dividend for 1975 raised from 14.6p to 16.4p gross. Gross revenue, £423,000 (£383,000).

A. & J. GELFER

Turnover for half year to September 30, £1.37m (£1.17m). Net profit, £250,000 (£237,000). Dividend is 2.15p (1.98p).

MACKINNON OF SCOTLAND

Turnover for year to September 30, £9.2m (£8.2m). Profit, £31,000 (loss £34,000). Dividend is 1.15p (0.37p).

C.G.S.B.

Turnover for year to September 30, £9.2m (£8.2m). Profit, £31,000 (loss £34,000). Dividend is 1.15p (0.37p).

DAVID S. SMITH

Interim is 1.54p (1.34p). Sales, £376,000 (£349,000).

CAPITAL & COUNTY LAUNDRIES

Pre-tax profits £116,000 (£100,000), turnover £1.8m (£1.6m), for year to last September 30. Dividend is 1.85p gross (1.77p). Earnings a share 10.06p (8.5p).

CAVENHAM SHARE PURCHASE TRUST

Company said its United States subsidiary, Cavenham (USA), acquired 100 shares of the company, Unio, all the shares tendered. Cavenham will exchange \$18 principal amount of 11 1/2 per cent debentures for each share offered.

MORGAN GUARANTY

Company acquired 50 per cent stake in the Amsterdam bank, Labouchere, formerly wholly-owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV. The bank will be renamed Bank Morgan Labouchere NV. The purchase price was not disclosed.

HITACHI

The company has stated that its group net profit to end September, 1975, was 16,000 million yen (£26m), down about 31 per cent from a year earlier.

MONSANTO

The group's fourth quarter net profit rose from \$45.5m to \$78.2m, but in the full year's trading, profits fell from \$323m to \$305.5m.

AIRCO INC

Net profits rose from \$32.5m to \$42.7m. Sales were up from \$760.2m to \$765.7m.

HALES PROPERTIES

Sales for six months to September 30, £26,000 (£24,000). Pre-tax profits, £37,000 (£24,000). Dividend rises from 1.25p to 1.35p. Mr R. Hales, chairman, is confident that results for full year will be considerably higher than last year's £119,000.

CORN EXCHANGE

Pre-tax profit for year was £22,000 (£27,000). Dividend is 16.25 per cent (15.45 per cent).

ANGLO AMER. GOLD INV.

Net profit fell slightly from £75.5m to £74.7m for the year to December 31, but the final dividend is held at 150c making the total 250c, against 250c.

AER AND GENERAL INSTRUMENTS

Sales for the half year to end September, 1975, rose from £865,000 to £1.2m. Trading profit was £39,300 against £74,300. Board states that profitability and liquidity show steady improvement.

CSR (AUSTRALIA)

Company is acquiring a 5 per cent interest in Ras Al Khaima, an off-shore oil concession in the Persian Gulf. This is a subsidiary of Weeks Naval Resources.

OVERSEAS SHIPHOLDING GROUP

The board has raised the quarterly cash dividend on recently outstanding shares to 3c from 3c and declared a 4 per cent stock dividend.

CATEL TRUST

There is no interim dividend against 0.12p. Net revenue for six months to end September, £25,000 (£48,000). Removal of "onerous" loan means group is free of debt. Talks are on which could lead to resumption of dividends "in due course".

LONDON ELECTRICAL AND GEN TRUST

Sales for half year to end December fell from £450,000 to £444,000. Earnings a share were 1.47p (1.41p). Interim dividend of 1.69p (1.43p).

SCOTTISH AMERICAN INVEST

Sales for year, to end December 1975, fell from £3.4m to £2.7m. Final dividend is 1.84p (2.60p).

JEVONS COOPER

Mr C. Jeavons has bought 220,000 (12.9 per cent) deferred 10p shares in company.

FIRST CHICAGO CORP

Net income \$107.5m (£3m) (\$104.7m) for 1975. Loans \$11,750m, deposits \$14,132m (\$15,285m).

BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES

Net income £20.3m (£20.3m), sales \$537m (\$502m), for first quarter to last December 27. Earnings a share 75 cents (33 cents).

LEDA INV TRUST

Pre-tax profit for 1975, £158,000 (£146,000). Net income a share, 34.2p (2.4p). Dividend is 3.4p (3.09p) gross.

WITRAND NIGEL

Company turned round a September quarter pre-tax loss of £186,000 into profit of £62,311 in December quarter after substantially increasing gold yield despite lower milling rate.

Issues & Loans

N Sea Eurodollar for Occidental

A \$175m, seven-year loan to Occidental of Scotland for financing of the Claymore Field in the North Sea is near completion. A spokesman said that the loan would bear interest at 1.75 points above Interbank Eurodollar rates for the first four years, and 1.875 points above for the remaining three years.

The loan is being syndicated along with a \$100m seven-year loan to the Thomson Organisation, which also has a stake in Claymore Field.

It was understood that the Thomson loan is not guaranteed by the Thomson Organisation. However, banks taking the increased risk will receive payments equal to 3 per cent of the production of the field. This will effectively reduce Thomson's share in the field from 20 per cent to 17 per cent.

Meanwhile, Occidental has decided to write off its entire investment in Nigeria and Venezuela and expects an additional charge to earnings for 1975 of about \$19m net of tax benefits.

Swiss to lend ICI Dutch unit £15m

ICI Finance (Netherlands), a recently formed subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, incorporated in Holland, is to float an 80m Swiss franc (£15m) loan guaranteed by the parent company. The loan will have a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent and will be issued at 99.

The loan will have a maximum life of 15 years with provision for earlier redemption and will be underwritten by a Swiss banking syndicate led by Swiss Credit Bank.

EUROCURRENCY MARKET

Bank for International Settlements estimates that Market rose by more than \$8,000m to \$400,000m in the first quarter against a rise of about \$6,000m to second quarter.

EUROFIMA

Company to offer 30m Eurodollar bond, due 1983, in February.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

A 575m Eurodollar floating-rate note is planned by company. Semi-annual interest is at standard 0.25 points above six-month Eurodollar rates.

LUOSAVARA-KIRUNAVAARA

Company has obtained a \$21m (\$11.5m), medium-term Eurocurrency loan from a syndicate led by bankers Trust International.

SOUTH AFRICA

Republic of South Africa plans to issue a five-year, \$35m (£12.5m) Eurodollar loan, carrying a 9.75 per cent coupon.

GMAC Canada increase

General Motors Acceptance of Canada's two-tranche Canadian dollar offerings has been increased to \$100m from \$60m and priced at par. Two \$50m tranches each increased to \$50m.

Overseas

against \$192m those for the year dropped from \$808m to \$580m. Mr Reginald H. Jones, chairman of the company, said expected to increase plant and equipment by about 26 per cent (approximately \$450m).

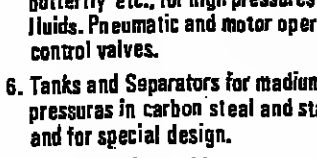
Retail sales of major appliances had shown a strong rebound. But a continued low range of housing starts precluded improvement in the contract appliance business. International operations sales were better than in 1974, but earnings were down reflecting lower export margins.

BARLOW RAND-SAB

Barlow Rand is to pay South African Breweries R2m and has arranged transfer of 11 million SAB shares to return for SAB's 50 per cent stake in the Ameshoff group, which Barlow will now totally control. Ameshoff is to offer its 6.5m shares in Barlow to Barlow shareholders on basis of seven for every 100 shares at 225c each.

General Electric US

Although General Electric US showed a profit of \$220m



Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited

PHULPUR PROJECT

Invitation for Registration of Vendors

1.0. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), a major fertiliser producer in India is undertaking the establishment of a Fertiliser Complex at Phulpur, India. This Complex includes a single stream 900 MTPD Ammonia Plant based on Steam Reforming of Naphtha and 1650 MTPD Urea Plant using the Stripping process, and other supporting facilities such as steam and power generation, water treatment, product handling etc.

2.0. IFFCO has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in various currencies equivalent to US dollars 109 million towards the cost of equipment and services, and intends to apply the proceeds of this loan to eligible payments under the contracts for which this notice is issued. Payment by IBRD will be made only at the request of IFFCO in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement. Purchases will be made from the member countries of IBRD and Switzerland.

3.0. Engineering consultants for the 'Urea Plant' and the 'Steam & Power Plant and Offsites' have been designated and the consultant for the Ammonia Plant is to be designated soon.

4.0. Interested Vendors should submit in English, a list of categories of items/sub-items they can supply, plus technical catalogues and other supporting information giving—

- General performance details
- Availability of delivery times
- Schedules for furnishing technical data and certified drawings after receipt of order
- List of customers using and operating the equipment for the last 2-3 years
- Number of weeks required to prepare a proposal
- List of its usually sub-contractors after-sales service and spares in India.
- Description of capacity and range of manufacturing facilities
- Warranty as percentage of total capacity for 1975 and 1977, on a quarterly basis
- Latest annual financial reports
- Warranties

5.0. Vendors interested in bidding should AIR MAIL applications for 'Registration' in QUADRUPLET within three weeks after the publication of this advertisement giving the information listed in para 4.0. to:

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.
Phulpur Project
C-36/37, Housing Society N.D.S.E. Part I,
New Delhi-110049 INDIA
Telex: IFFCO-ND-3260-INDIA
Cable Address: IFFCO NEW DELHI INDIA

It is intended to hand over one copy of the applications to each of the three Consultants for the Fertiliser Complex i.e. (a) Ammonia Plant (b) Urea Plant (c) Steam & Power Plant and Offsites. The fourth copy shall be retained by IFFCO.

6.0. IFFCO reserves the right to verify all statements and inspect Vendors' facilities to confirm the Vendors' capability to perform the work and reserves the right to reject any prospective Vendor/Vendors without assigning any reason therefor. When invitations to bid are sent to registered bidders, IFFCO may state limitations under which some or all bidders can present their bids or ask for additional information related to the specific types of equipment needed. No further correspondence shall be entertained for non-selection of a Vendor.

7.0. Principal factors that will be considered in evaluating bids from Registered Vendors will include Price, Quality, Operation, Maintenance and Installation costs, Freight, Delivery time, Performance guarantees, Inspection and Expediting expenses, Payment terms and Vendors' specific experience etc. as specified when requesting for Bids.

8.0. Vendors who have not supplied equipment of similar magnitude and duty for Fertiliser or Heavy Chemical Plant need not apply.

9.0. Vendors are requested to indicate the items/sub-items (a) from the following categories for which they would like to receive an 'Invitation to Bid'.

- Pressure Vessels, Columns and Scrubbers in carbon/stainless/ alloy/clad steel for low and medium pressures.
- Ammonia/Urea converters.
- Heat exchangers, including waste heat boilers, economisers etc., for operating at different pressures— shell & tube, U-tube, wound tube, fin tube, plate type in C.S., S.S., low alloy and clad steel.
- Piping and fittings for high pressures and for corrosive fluids.
- Valves in various construction types, such as relief, safety, globe, gate, plug, needle, ball, butterfly etc., for high pressures and corrosive fluids. Pneumatic and motor operated control valves.
- Tanks and Separators for medium and high pressures in carbon steel and stainless steel and for special design.
- Tower packing and internals; such as raschig rings, trays, distributors etc.
- Refractories, lining and castable materials for vessels, furnaces and flue ducts.
- Insulation and lining materials for high and low temperature duty.
- Instruments including accessories— transmitters, relays— pneumatic and electronic, panel instruments, automatic analysers, pilot solenoid valves, optical pyrometers, instrument erection materials etc.
- Structural steel material including requirement for reforming furnace.
- Catalysts.
- General filters, air filters, demisters, strainers, separators.
- Fans and Blowers: Induced/Forced draft fans for Naphtha/Coal fired furnaces, exhaust fans, air blowers.
- Turbo-compressors for air (35 kg/cm²), synthesis gas (upto 320 kg/cm²), refrigeration and Carbon Dioxide (160 kg/cm²).
- Steam turbines, including gears (condensing and/or back pressure type) for an output upto 18000 KW for driving centrifugal pumps, blowers, fans and compressors, generators.
- Centrifugal pumps (C.S., C.I., S.S. alloy steel) for Naphtha, cooling water (8000 M³/hr.), D.M. Water, condensate, vacuum, chemicals process and non process use.
- High pressure reciprocating pumps for liquid ammonia, hot ammonium carbamate and chemical dosing.
- Vacuum system: Steam Ejector with barometric condensers.
- Elevators (lifts), grill tower scraper, prilling equipment etc.
- Oscillators.
- Pulverised Coal/Naphtha fired steam generators with superheater for producing 105 ata. steam upto a capacity of 120 T/hr.
- Coal crushing and handling equipment.
- Ash handling system.
- Product handling system— belt conveyors vibrating screens, weighing, bagging and stitching machines (50 kg bags). Bulk product reclaimers, belt mounted weight scales.
- Turbo-alternator with all its accessories for output of 10 to 15 MW.
- Water treatment system including demineralised water and waste water treatment.
- Mechanical draft cooling towers.
- Atmospheric ammonia storage (10000 MT) with refrigeration unit.
- Non-lubricated reciprocating compressors for plant and instrument air.
- Inert gas generator unit using catalytic cracking of ammonia.
- Electrical equipment:—11 KV/3.3 KV transformers, switch gears including rectifiers, capacitors etc., for safety and explosion-proof designs. H.T. cables of various sizes, lighting materials and fittings etc.
- Construction equipment:— (purchase, hire) E.O.T. cranes, mobile/crawler type cranes (200 T capacity), gin poles (300 T capacity), acetylene generators, welding and annealing accessories, winches, jacks, pneumatic tools etc.
- Workshop equipment, such as a Rotor balancing machine, Non-destructive testing equipment etc.
- Safety equipment.
- Emergency diesel generator set: rating up to 1000 KVA.
- Laboratory equipment, such as gas chromatographs etc.
- Explosion-proof lighting and firing materials.
- Other equipment:— mechanical seals, gland packings, drive couplings, instrument air drier, on line cleaning equipment for surface condensers, cathodic protection for underground pipes.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Copper and tin prices have been rising since the start of the year. Copper is up 10p to 105.50 and tin is up 10p to 105.50. Lead is up 10p to 105.50 and zinc is up 10p to 105.50. Silver is up 10p to 105.50 and gold is up 10p to 105.50.

Potato shortage fuels downturn at Hay's Wharf

At yesterday's annual meeting Sir David Burnett, chairman of Hay's Wharf, repeated his earlier warning that profits for the first six months to March will fall well below last year's record of £1.74m. In the second half of last year profits slumped 75 per cent to £489,000, and Sir David says trading continues to be difficult. He says profitability of the shipping division continues to be hampered by depressed freight rates. The recession has meant falling food sales and reduced demand for cold storage. The new factory at Bourne, designed primarily for processing and freezing potatoes, has been hit hard by the potato famine. Happily the oil and chemicals division is trading well. Investment income from property is being maintained and holding, storage and distribution are holding up.

ADP slumps badly

Mr Ellis Goodman, chairman of ADP, describes the results for the six months to last September as "particularly disappointing". Pre-tax profits slumped 60 per cent to £51,500 and sales fell from £4.2m to £3.9m. On top of this, negotiations for a United States bottling, blending and warehousing company have been temporarily suspended. Talks began last October, coinciding with the group's announcement of a one-for-four rights issue of 3.7m ordinary shares at 20p each to raise about £550,000.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Mr Goodman adds there has been a "considerable" improvement in sales and profitability in the third quarter, and the interim dividend rises from 0.52p to 1.00p, on the larger capital.

Mears Bros revival

The predicted second-half recovery at Mears Bros has materialised. The group cancelled out its £310,000 slide into the red in the first half year with a full-year profit to September 30 of £306,000 before tax, compared with £370,000. Added to this is the surplus on the sale of MBS Dredging for £420,000. The turnover of this civil engineering, building and dredging contractor improved from £50.6m to £41.9m, while earnings a share came out at 1.69p against 2.26p before the extraordinary item. The total dividend rose from 2.27p to 2.49p. Even so, the shares weakened a bit.

Worst year for ALCOA

The unprecedented decline in aluminium shipments, escalating costs and price weakness combined to knock the net income of ALCOA, the world's leading aluminium producer, from \$174.6m to \$64.8m last year after turnover had slipped from \$2,700m to \$2,300m. With shipments of aluminium products down by more than 30 per cent in 1974, the rates of primary aluminium operations and aluminium fabricating were also sharply cut. Return on capital fell from seven to 2.3 per cent.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank 10 1/2
First London Secs 10 1/2
C. Hoare & Co. 10 1/2
Lloyds Bank 10 1/2
Midland Bank 10 1/2
Nat Westminster 10 1/2
Rossminster Acc's 10 1/2
Stanley Trust 12 1/2
Williams & Glyn's 10 1/2

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED

62-63 Throgmorton Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-483 8651

1976 Yr	High	Low	Current	1975 Yr	High	Low	Current
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	32	—	3.0	9.4	8.4
99	94	Deborah Services	49	—	7.5	7.6	5.2
144	115	Henry Sykes	113	—	4.9	3.5	9.5
36	18	Twinlock Ord	24	—	0.9	3.9	5.9
62	48	Twinlock 12 1/2 ULS	65	—	12.0	18.5	
66	45	Unilock Holdings	62	—	4.5	7.3	10.3

COMPANY SEARCHES

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Extel

SILVER: silver prices rose on all three days. London silver prices rose 10p to 105.50. New York silver prices rose 10p to 105.50. Silver is up 10p to 105.50 and gold is up 10p to 105.50.

U.S. reparations procedures in force today

Washington, Jan 22.—The Commission for the U.S. Reparations to Germany announced today that the procedures for awards of damages to customers of commodity dealers registered with the CFTC will become effective tomorrow. Claims for reparations can be made by customers of futures commission merchants, floor brokers, commodity trading advisors and pool operators, all of whom are required to be registered with the CFTC. Under the procedure set up by the commission, a customer who believes he has been financially damaged would file a written complaint to a CFTC reparations unit.

Swiss approve cocoa pact

The Swiss Government has approved the International Cocoa agreement and asked its Parliament to ratify it. The agreement, which comes into effect on October 1, is a three-year accord, negotiated by 60 countries in Geneva, last September and October, sets a higher price range than its predecessor, running from a minimum of 38 United States cents a lb to a ceiling of 55 cents.

TITANIUM FIND

Stable deposits of titanium have been discovered in Tunisia, the government-owned radio stated today. The radio report said studies were under way to determine the economic feasibility of exploiting the deposits.

Foreign Exchange

The firmness of the dollar was again the main feature on foreign exchanges yesterday. The American currency moved ahead mainly because of the Italian situation, with the lira still being heavily sold.

The lira was quoted in a wide range, from 714 to 747 to the \$, in erratic trading. It was again down about 3 per cent on the closing close on Wednesday. Sterling also came under a certain amount of pressure, although the Bank of England did not intervene to a conspicuous extent, if at all. The rate against the dollar dropped from \$2.0240 overnight to \$2.0145 at the low point in the morning. However, there was a recovery in the afternoon to bring the closing rate back to \$2.0230, down 10 points on the day.

Spot Position of Sterling

Gold stayed another minor recovery, ending at \$1251 an ounce, up 11p on the day.

Forward Levels

New York 1 month 100.00, 3 months 100.00, 6 months 100.00, 12 months 100.00. London 1 month 100.00, 3 months 100.00, 6 months 100.00, 12 months 100.00.

Recent Issues

Recent issues of government securities and corporate bonds are listed with their respective yields and prices.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

500hp tractor, 120hp engine, 120hp engine, 120hp engine.

Discount market

It proved another short day for the money market, with the payment of tax the chief drain on credit. After 10:00, the 10% per cent rate eased slightly to around 10% per cent. They stayed so that area until late afternoon, when some small amounts were taken at 10 or 10% per cent before the rate hardened at the close to 10% per cent in places.

The Bank of England gave help on a very large scale, buying Treasury bills from banks and houses and taking some corporate bills as well from the houses. The size of this assistance was thought to be just about right.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee, 1976, 1976, 1976, 1976.

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Wall Street

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Volume totalled 27,420,000 shares, compared with 24,470,000 yesterday.

In the day's economic news, new orders for durable goods were virtually unchanged in December from the previous month. Retail sales declined slightly last week from the previous week but were up substantially from a year earlier.

The Wall Street Journal reported that department stores were looking ahead to a possible new 10-point prime rate cut on Friday by First National City Bank of New York.

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